

SANTAEUS

31-32



*The present volume
is dedicated to Professor
László Török
former editor of the journal
Mitteilungen des Archäologischen
Instituts / Antaeus
on his seventieth birthday*

ANTÆUS

31-32

*Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico
Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*

INHALT – CONTENTS

<i>Abbreviations</i>	7
 <i>„Pannonien in der Karolingerzeit“ Budapest, 25–26. 11. 2005.</i>	
<i>Béla Miklós Szőke: Mosaburg/Zalavár und Pannonien in der Karolingerzeit</i>	9
<i>Heiko Steuer: Zur archäologischen Korrelation von Awarenzeit, Karolingerzeit und Wikingerzeit</i>	53
<i>Jörg Kleemann: Karolingisches Fundgut im Südosten und das Verhältnis lokaler Eliten zum Karolingerreich</i>	81
<i>Željko Tomičić: Der Süden Pannoniens in der Karolingerzeit</i>	93
<i>Matthias Hardt: Die Donau: Verkehrs- und Kommunikationsweg zwischen der ostfränkischen Residenz Regensburg und den Zentren des Südostens im 9. Jahrhundert</i>	113
<i>Mechthild Schulze-Dörrlamm: Bemerkungen zu den jüngsten Elementen des Schatzes von Nagyszentmiklós und zum Zeitpunkt seiner Deponierung</i>	127
<i>Andrej Pleterski: Frühmittelalterliche Identitäten und Aussagemöglichkeiten der archäologischen Quellen</i>	143
<i>Hajnalka Herold: The Ceramic ‘Tableware’ of the Carolingian Period in Zalavár, South West Hungary</i>	155
<i>Róbert Müller: Karolingerzeitliche Bestattungen in Keszthely-Fenékpuszta</i>	173
<i>Péter Tomka: Teil eines Gräberfeldes aus der Karolingerzeit von Himod, Flur Káposztás</i>	199
 <i>Studies</i>	
<i>Szilvia Fábián: Siedlung der Zseliz-Periode der Linearbandkeramik in Szécsény-Ültetés</i>	225
<i>Tünde Horváth: Untersuchungen zu den Steinrohmaterialien und Steingeräten von Szécsény-Ültetés</i>	284
<i>György Szakmány: Petrographic Studies of Pottery from Szécsény-Ültetés (Zseliz culture, Middle Neolithic)</i>	297
<i>Mária Bondár: The Late Copper Age Settlement at Nagyút-Göböljárás II (Questions on the Periodisation of the Baden Culture)</i>	303
<i>Borbála Nagy: Gräberfeld der Badener Kultur in Balatonlelle-Felső Gamász</i>	375
<i>Tünde Horváth – György Sipos – Zoltán May – Mária Tóth: The date of the Late Copper Age Ritual Mask from Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dűlő</i>	499
<i>Gábor Sánta: Settlements of the Tumulus Culture in Hungary</i>	513

ABBREVIATIONS

AAWG	Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen
ActaAntHung	Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
ActaArchCarp	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica (Kraków)
ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Hungarica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
Agria	Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve (Eger)
AKorr	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt (Mainz)
Alba Regia	Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis (Székesfehérvár)
AntikTan	Antik Tanulmányok (Budapest)
AnthrKözl	Anthropológiai Közlemények (Budapest)
APA	Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica (Berlin)
AP	Arheološki Pregled (Beograd)
AR	Archeologické Rozhledy (Praha)
ArchA	Archaeologia Austriaca (Wien)
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő (Budapest)
ArchHung	Archaeologia Hungarica (Budapest)
Arrabona	Arrabona. A Győri Xantus János Múzeum Évkönyve (Győr)
AV	Arheološki Vestnik (Ljubljana)
AVANS	Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku (Nitra)
Balcanica	Balcanica. Annuaire de l' Institut des Etudes Balkaniques (Beograd)
BÁMÉ	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve (Szekszárd)
BMMK	A Békés megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Békéscsaba)
BRGK	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission (Berlin)
BudRég	Budapest Régiségei (Budapest)
BVbl	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter (München)
CA	Советская археология (Москва)
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae (Budapest)
DA	Deutsches Archiv für Erforschung des Mittelalters
EAZ	Ethnographisch – Archäologische Zeitschrift (Berlin)
EMÉ	Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve (Eger)
FMS	Frühmittelalterliche Studien. Jahrbuch des Instituts für Frühmittelalterforschung der Universität Münster (Berlin)
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica (Budapest)
FontArchHung	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae (Budapest)
FÖ	Fundberichte aus Österreich (Wien)
GDV	Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit (Frankfurt a. M.)
Germania	Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Mainz)
Grada	Grada (Beograd)
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve (Miskolc)
Hortus	Hortus Artium Medievalium. Journal of the International Research Center for Late Antiquity and Middle Ages (Zagreb)
IzdanjaHAD	Izdanja, Hrvatsko arheološko društvo (Zagreb)
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jónás András Múzeum Évkönyve (Nyíregyháza)
JMV	Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte (Saale)
JPMÉ	A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve (Pécs)
JRGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums (Mainz)
KJb	Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Köln)

MAGW	Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft (Wien)
MBV	Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte (München)
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve (Szeged)
MFME-StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica (Szeged)
MGH	Monumenta Germaniae Historica (Hannover – Berlin)
MittArchInst	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Budapest)
MÖAG	Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte (Wien)
MPK	Mitteilungen der prähistorischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Wien)
Ősrégészeti Levelek	Ősrégészeti Levelek (Budapest)
NMMÉ	Nógrád Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve (Salgótarján)
PA	Památky Archeologické (Praha)
PreAlp	Preistoria Alpina (Trento)
PrilInstArheolZagreb	Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu (Zagreb)
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift (Berlin – New York)
RégFüz	Régészeti füzetek (Budapest)
RGA	Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde (Berlin)
RKM	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon–Archaeological Investigations in Hungary (Budapest)
SASTUMA	Saarbrücker Studien und Materialien zur Altertumskunde (Saarbrücken)
Savaria	Savaria (Szombathely)
SbNM	Sbornik Narodného Musea (Praha)
SCIVA	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie (București)
SIA	Slovenská Archeológia (Bratislava)
SMK	A Somogy megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Kaposvár)
SP	Starohrvatska prosvjeta (Split)
StCom	Studia Comitatus (Budapest)
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica (Budapest)
StudPraehist	Studia Praehistorica (Sofia)
ŠZ	Študijné Zvesti Archeologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied (Nitra)
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica (Budapest)
VAMZ	Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu (Zagreb)
VHVO	Verhandlungen des historischen Vereins für Oberpfalz und Regensburg (Regensburg)
VMMK	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Veszprém)
WMMÉ	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve (Szekszárd)
WPZ	Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift (Wien)
ZalaiMúz	Zalai Múzeum (Zalaegerszeg)
ZAM	Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters (Köln)
ZgČ	Zgodovinski časopis (Ljubljana)
ZGy	Zalai Gyűjtemény (Zalaegerszeg)

MÁRIA BONDÁR

THE LATE COPPER AGE SETTLEMENT AT NAGYÚT-GÖBÖLYJÁRÁS II (QUESTIONS ON THE PERIODISATION OF THE BADEN CULTURE)

The analysis and evaluation of the finds representing different archaeological periods from the Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II site was begun in 2000 by a team of archaeologists co-ordinated by Adél Váradi.¹ The primary aim of the archaeological assessment of the settlement dating from the early Baden period was to test the reliability of Viera Němejcová-Pavúková's typological classification and to determine whether it could be applied to ceramic find assemblages from other sites. In addition to a detailed typological analysis, I also examined the cultural units of the early Baden period, one of these being the proto-Boleráz horizon (wares, phase?), which was distinguished within the early phase of the Baden culture no more than one and a half decades ago by Nándor Kalicz. Finally, I sought an answer to the question of why a particular site was assigned to entirely different phases in the currently used chronological schemes (each with a set of developmental sub-phases) elaborated for the Baden culture. The extensive Baden site enabled an examination of the settlement's layout – one of the first Baden sites in Hungary to be studied from this perspective – and the identification of possible above-ground houses.² I made use of the results of the most recent radiocarbon analyses. The present study offers a description and an analysis of the finds from the Late Copper Age settlement, as well as the conclusions drawn from their evaluation.³

The site

Several sites were discovered on the outskirts of Nagyút during the salvage excavations conducted along the planned track of the M3 Motorway.⁴ The remains of a settlement were documented at the Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II site across a 180 m by 180 m large area; however, only the southern section of the settlement fell into the investigated area. The 180 m long and 61–65 m wide section of the site lying between the 96.4–96.6 km section of the planned road was excavated by Adél Váradi in 1994 and 1995. The investigated settlement section extending across the planned track of the motorway was over one hectare large (11,340 m²). A total of 294 settlement features dating from the Neolithic, the Copper Age, the Bronze Age,

¹ The evaluation of the finds was performed between 2000 and 2003 through a generous grant from the Scientific Research Fund (OTKA). However, no funding has yet been obtained for the publication of the monograph.

² The analytical section of the manuscript was completed in 2004, before the application for the OTKA grant. The analysis was supplemented with the bibliographic data of recent studies in this field for this publication, without any substantial revisions.

³ I would here like to thank Adél Váradi for kindly allowing the publication of the Late Copper Age finds, and for her generous support during my work. I am indebted to Andrea Vaday for her help in transporting the finds to Budapest using her own car and to Andrea Nagy for preparing and editing the illustrations.

⁴ Adél Váradi informed me that the sites identified during the field survey were numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. The sites lying in the same area were distinguished from each other with Roman numerals. The official name of the site is Nagyút 4-Göbolyjárás II. This site is not identical with the one registered as Nagyút 3-Göbolyjárás I investigated by Csilla Ács, whose finds have been published in the volume *P. Raczky – T. Kovács – A. Anders (eds): Utak a múltba – Paths into the past. Az M3-as autópálya régészeti leletmentései*. Budapest 1997 (and displayed at the exhibition bearing the same title).

the Sarmatian period and the Migration period were uncovered.⁵ Váradi estimated that the entire site covered some 25,400 m², roughly the double of the investigated area.

According to Váradi's description, the site lay on the southern slope of a north to south running ridge (108.3–109.7 a.s.l.) rising above the surrounding land, some 1.5–2 km south-east of Nagyút. Two streams flow near the site: the Tarnóca Stream flowing into the River Tarna, lying 2 km to the east, and the Tarna Stream, 3 km to the north. The site is ringed by the Kígyós Brook in the east. The site lies in cultivated arable land which is regularly ploughed; the thickness of the arable soil is 45–55 cm. The brownish subhumus was either lacking or only a thin layer survived. The virgin soil was good quality yellow clay (*fig. 1*).

The finds of the Late Copper Age settlement

Fifty pits of the 294 excavated settlement features could be assigned to the Baden culture, i.e. 17 per cent of the settlement features dated from the Late Copper Age. Six Baden pits, accounting for 12 per cent of the Late Copper Age settlement features, barely contained finds with a dating value;⁶ in some cases, a particular pit was assigned to the Baden period solely on account of its fill. Twenty-two pits (44 per cent) yielded a rich assortment of finds.⁷ One pit (Feature 58) contained a remarkably high number of indistinct household pottery. Although 7 features (14 per cent) contained few ceramic finds, they could nonetheless be securely dated to the Baden period.⁸ The finds recovered from an additional 14 pits (28 per cent) did not include one single characteristic pottery fragment suitable for publication.⁹ *Table 1* offers an overview and a short description of the excavated settlement features.

The typological analysis presented here is based on the representative finds from 32 pits, accounting for 64 per cent of the Late Copper Age settlement features. The finds are not described in detail owing to limitations of space; the main ceramic types are shown in *Table 2* (together with a reference to the illustrations). Although the description of the colour and fabric of individual pieces is lacking, as is the indication of the number of sherds representing a particular type, the typological assignation and the illustrations will hopefully prove sufficient for the typological analysis.

When determining the typical ceramic types of the pottery finds from the Nagyút-Göböljárs site, I took into consideration the vessel form, its size and decoration, as well as its manufacturing technique (*fig. 2*). The descriptions cover the main traits of each particular type and its sub-variants. I did not assign vessels which differed from the basic form only regarding smaller variations in its decoration or in the combination of decorative motifs to a separate sub-variant because the quality of hand-thrown pottery depended on the skills (or the clumsiness) of the potter. Most publications rarely specify the dimensions of the vessels and the illustrations often lack a scale, making it virtually impossible to determine size even in the case of intact or reconstructed vessels. The indication of vessel diameters on the illustration is meant to remedy this situation.

The ceramic inventory is dominated by the fragments of household vessels. No more than a handful of clay artefacts represent pieces which could not be assigned to the category of everyday utilitarian objects and probably had an entirely different function.

Most of the vessels were worn. They were fired in a reducing atmosphere, resulting in greyish and reddish vessels. Most were decorated with channelling, incised lines, punctates and single or double impressed ribs and cordons (especially on storage jars, amphoras and pots).

Not one single intact or restorable vessels came to light. Knowing that it is rarely possible to define with certainty the vessel type represented by a fragment, I attempted to correlate

⁵ Adél Váradi's excavation report: RégFüz 49 (1997) 68.

⁶ Features 74, 108, 176, 229, 237, 267.

⁷ Features 60, 73, 93, 94, 102, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 168, 172, 174, 187, 206, 211, 228, 230, 231, 233, 234.

⁸ Features 17, 24, 67, 92, 109, 110, 178.

⁹ Pits 2, 87, 127, 134, 181, 200, 212, 214, 255, 258, 259, 260, 282, 283.

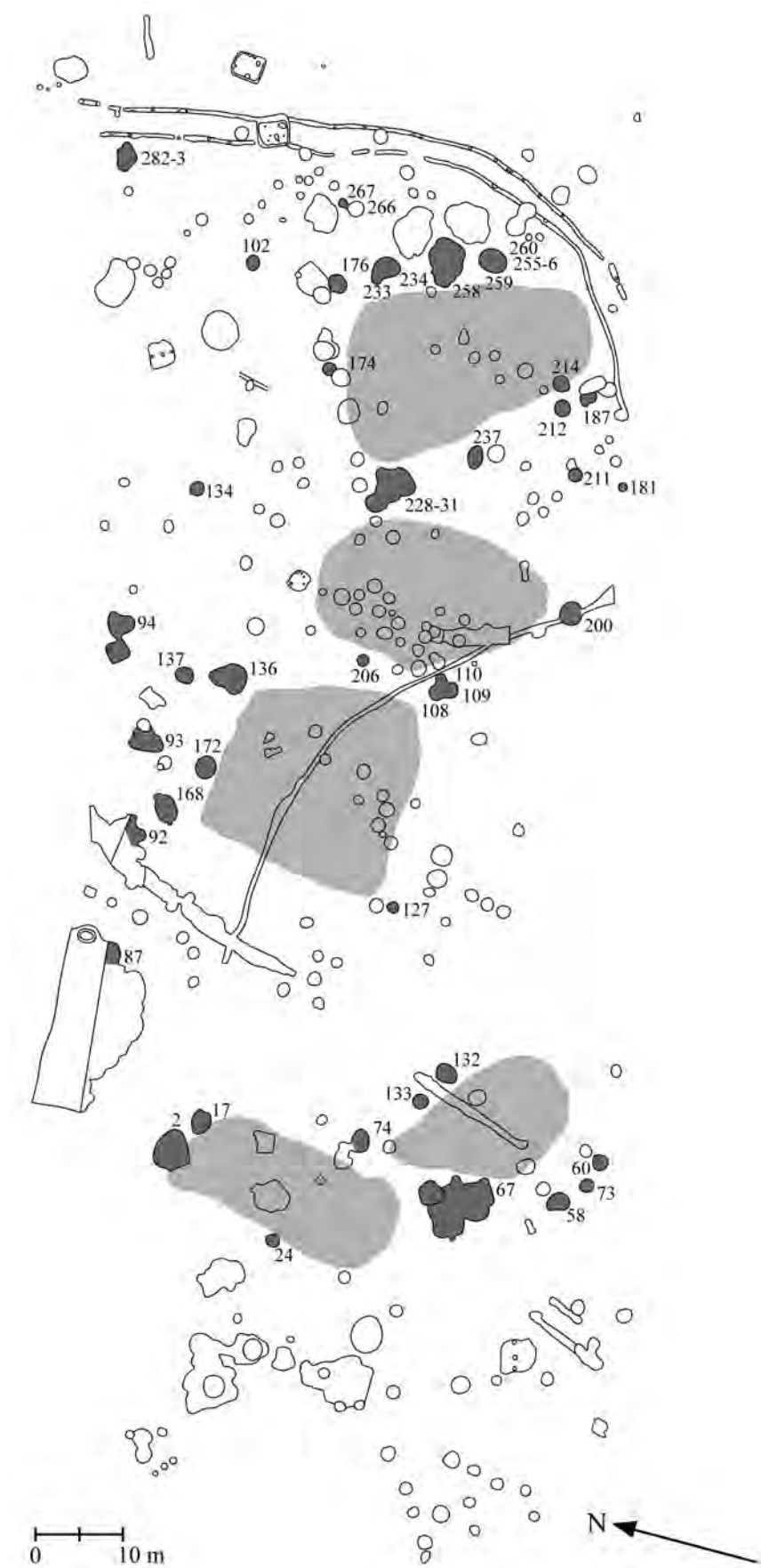


Fig. 1. Plan of the excavation with Late Copper Age pits and the assumed location of the possible above-ground houses

Feature	Feature type	Number of finds	Soil mark	Feature fill	Diameter of mouth (cm)	Diameter of floor (cm)	Depth (cm)	Form	Side	Floor	Remarks
233–234	pit complex	many	dark	black	240 × 350		24–62	oval			many animal bones
237	pit	minimal	dark	black	230 × 284	155 × 200	26–47	oval	dished	level	many animal bones
255	well	minimal	dark	stratified	280 × 364	140 × 162	128	oval	sloping		
258	pit complex	indistinct		black				amorphous			
259		indistinct									
260		indistinct									
267	pit complex	minimal	blurred	black	120		20	round	sloping	level	many animal bones
282	pit complex	indistinct	dark	black							
283	pit	indistinct	dark	black							

Table 1. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. Settlement features of the Baden culture

vessel fragments with the intact vessel types of Němejcová-Pavůvková's typological charts, with the intention of using her system as a reference. I found that certain fragments could be correlated with several different vessel types.

Němejcová-Pavůvková's typological system¹⁰ appears to be a clear-cut, straightforward classification, with the main types marked with letters (A–X), the variants and the sub-types with Arabic numerals. One advantage of her system is that the each phase is made up of a few well-circumscribed basic types. The main drawback of her system is that the numbering is begun anew for each phase and thus denoting a particular ware with the combination of a letter and a numeral is insufficient because the phase must also be specified. A few vessel types were omitted from the typology. Another drawback is that Němejcová-Pavůvková re-assigned a few vessel types initially assigned to Baden Ia to Baden Ib in her 1984 study; she also added a few new types to the already existing ceramic forms, while, at the same time, she omitted a few types.

It is clear from the above that while Němejcová-Pavůvková's system is extremely useful for determining basic pottery types, it calls for great attention and cannot be used as easily as, for example, a botanical reference book. The description of the ceramic inventory from the Nagyút site includes the specification of Němejcová-Pavůvková's type with which a particular ware can be correlated.

During the evaluation of the pottery types from the Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II site, amphoras could be reconstructed from 37 fragments, storage jars from 5 fragments, pots from 94 fragments, cups from 31 fragments, mugs from 7 fragments, jugs from 54 fragments, flowerpot shaped vessels from 7 fragments, bowls from 163 fragments and a beaker from one fragment. Seven artefacts could be assigned to miscellaneous ceramic types (*Diagram 1*).

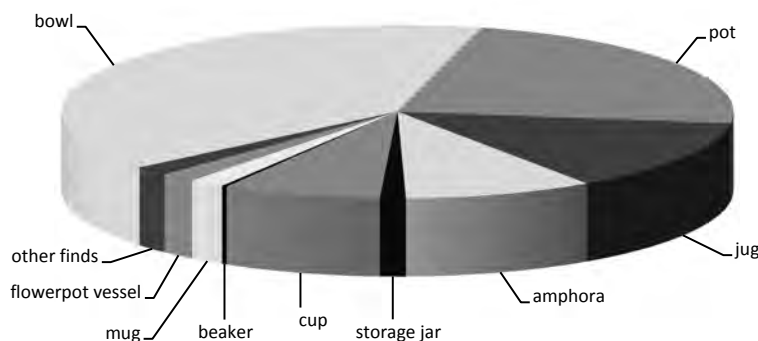


Diagram 1. Distribution of the Late Copper Age vessels according to type

¹⁰ Němejcová-Pavůvková 1981; Němejcová-Pavůvková 1984.

Feature	Number of finds	Illustration	Amphora Type 1	Amphora Type 2	Amphora Type 3	Amphora Type 4	Storage jar	Pot Type 1	Pot Type 2	Pot Type 3	Pot Type 4	Pot Type 5	Cup Type 1	Cup Type 2	Mug	Jug Type 1	Jug Type 2	Jug Type 4
Feature 2	indistinct																	
Feature 17	few	fig. 3. 1–4																
Feature 24	few	fig. 3. 5–8																
Feature 58	indistinct											fig. 3. 6–7						
Feature 60	many	fig. 4. 1–13	fig. 4. 1								fig. 4. 7	fig. 4. 11				fig. 4. 4	fig. 4. 2, 5	fig. 4. 9, 12
Feature 67	few	fig. 5. 1–3, 5																
Feature 73	many	fig. 6. 1–6, 8													fig. 6. 4			
Feature 74	minimal																	
Feature 87	indistinct																	
Feature 92	few	fig. 5. 7, 9									fig. 5. 9							
Feature 93	many	fig. 5. 4, 6, 8, 10–12, fig. 8. 9–10								fig. 5. 12, fig. 8. 10			fig. 5. 6		fig. 5. 10	fig. 5. 8		
Feature 94	many	fig. 7. 1–12, fig. 8. 1–4	fig. 7. 2	fig. 7. 10–12, fig. 8. 4	fig. 8. 6?					fig. 7. 9, fig. 8. 1, 3		fig. 8. 2		fig. 7. 4			fig. 7. 5	
Feature 102	many	fig. 9. 1–14	fig. 9. 6	fig. 9. 13	fig. 9. 10						fig. 9. 8							
Feature 108	minimal																	
Feature 109	few	fig. 6. 7, 9–10								fig. 6. 7, 9	fig. 6. 10							
Feature 110	few	fig. 8. 5–8																
Feature 127	indistinct																	
Feature 130	many	fig. 10. 1–6, 9					fig. 10. 5			fig. 10. 4							fig. 10. 6, 9	
Feature 132	many	fig. 11. 1–7, fig. 12. 1–9, 11		fig. 12. 10	fig. 11. 7, fig. 12. 11				fig. 12. 6	fig. 12. 5						fig. 12. 7–8	fig. 12. 1–4, 9	
Feature 133	many	fig. 12. 10, fig. 13. 1–9, fig. 14. 1–14		fig. 14. 4	fig. 14. 8?		fig. 13. 2				fig. 14. 2–3		fig. 14. 5, 10, 12–14				fig. 13. 8	
Feature 134	indistinct																	
Feature 135	many	fig. 10. 7–8, 10–17								fig. 10. 15–16		fig. 10. 8	fig. 10. 13–14	fig. 10. 10		fig. 10. 12		fig. 10. 7, 12
Feature 136	many	fig. 15. 1–7, fig. 16. 1–6	fig. 16. 2		fig. 15. 7		fig. 15. 3, 5					fig. 15. 6, fig. 16. 5–6					fig. 16. 4	fig. 16. 3
Feature 137	many	fig. 16. 7–12, fig. 17. 1–11												fig. 17. 2			fig. 17. 4	
Feature 168	many	fig. 18. 1–11, fig. 19. 1–17	fig. 18. 11, fig. 19. 16		fig. 19. 6	fig. 19. 15	fig. 19. 4		fig. 19. 5	fig. 19. 1–3, 9	fig. 16. 11, fig. 17. 7–8					fig. 19. 8		fig. 19. 11
Feature 172	many	fig. 20. 1–20, fig. 21. 1–10, fig. 22. 1–17, fig. 23. 1–10			fig. 23. 9		fig. 21. 7, fig. 23. 10	fig. 20. 8	fig. 20. 14, 19, fig. 21. 1, 8, fig. 22. 1	fig. 20. 18, fig. 21. 2, fig. 23. 12	fig. 20. 1, 3–6, 12, 16–17		fig. 20. 1, 3–6, 12, 16–17	fig. 21. 4, 10	fig. 20. 2, 15	fig. 21. 9, fig. 22. 8, 11, 16, fig. 23. 2, 8		fig. 20. 11, 20, fig. 23. 6–7

[illegible]

Feature	Flower shape vessel Type 1	Flower shape vessel Type 2	Bowl Type 1	Bowl Type 2	Bowl Type 3	Bowl Type 4	Bowl Type 5	Bowl Type 6	Bowl Type 3-6?	Bowl Type 7	Bowl Type 8	Bowl Type 9	Bowl Type 10	Unclassifiable bowls	Semispherical bowl	Small bowl	Small vessel with conical base	Beaker	Miscellaneous ceramic finds
Feature 2																			
Feature 17																			
Feature 24				fig. 3. 8	fig. 3. 5									fig. 3. 6-7					
Feature 58																			
Feature 60				fig. 4. 6, 13			fig. 4. 3							fig. 4. 10					
Feature 67				fig. 5. 1			fig. 5. 2												
Feature 73	fig. 5. 3						fig. 6. 3							fig. 6. 1, 6					
Feature 74																			
Feature 87																			
Feature 92							fig. 5. 7												
Feature 93														fig. 5. 4					
Feature 94			fig. 7. 8							fig. 7. 7				fig. 7. 1, 3, 6					
Feature 102				fig. 9. 1-2, 4, 7, 11, 14			fig. 9. 3, 5, 12												
Feature 108																			
Feature 109																			
Feature 110				fig. 8. 8			fig. 8. 5, 9												
Feature 127					fig. 8. 7														
Feature 130	fig. 10. 3?						fig. 10. 1-2												
Feature 132				fig. 11. 5			fig. 11. 2-3							fig. 11. 1, 4, 6					
Feature 133			fig. 13. 1	fig. 13. 7		fig. 13. 2	fig. 13. 5, fig. 14. 7, 9	fig. 13. 6	fig. 13. 9							fig. 14. 6			
Feature 134																			
Feature 135												fig. 10. 17						fig. 10. 11	
Feature 136				fig. 15. 4		fig. 15. 3, 5	fig. 15. 1							fig. 15. 2, fig. 16. 1					
Feature 137				fig. 17. 1, 5	fig. 16. 12	fig. 16. 10	fig. 16. 7, fig. 17. 9							fig. 16. 9, fig. 17. 3, 10		fig. 17. 6			
Feature 168				fig. 18. 1-3, 7	fig. 18. 8									fig. 18. 5, fig. 19. 10, 12					fig. 19. 17
Feature 172		fig. 21. 3		fig. 22. 2, 9, 13-14	fig. 22. 4, 6	fig. 23. 5	fig. 22. 10, 17, fig. 23. 1, 3			fig. 22. 3, 5	fig. 20. 7, 10, 13			fig. 22. 15, fig. 23. 4	fig. 22. 12				

Feature	Flower shape vessel Type 1	Flower shape vessel Type 2	Bowl Type 1	Bowl Type 2	Bowl Type 3	Bowl Type 4	Bowl Type 5	Bowl Type 6	Bowl Type 3-6?	Bowl Type 7	Bowl Type 8	Bowl Type 9	Bowl Type 10	Unclassifiable bowls	Semispherical bowl	Small bowl	Small vessel with conical base	Beaker	Miscellaneous ceramic finds
Feature 174				fig. 24, 3-6, fig. 25, 1, 6, 13-14		fig. 25, 9	fig. 24, 7						fig. 24, 2, 8	fig. 24, 1, fig. 25, 4					
Feature 176																			
Feature 178																			
Feature 181														fig. 25, 15-16					
Feature 187	fig. 27, 4			fig. 26, 8, 11		fig. 27, 6	fig. 26, 12		fig. 26, 14		fig. 27, 1, 3, 5, 8		fig. 26, 10	fig. 26, 9					
Feature 200																			
Feature 206				fig. 28, 3, 5			fig. 28, 1, 4, 12	fig. 27, 14	fig. 28, 11					fig. 27, 11					
Feature 211	fig. 29, 4			fig. 29, 6										fig. 29, 5, 7-8					
Feature 212																			
Feature 214																			
Feature 228							fig. 30, 1, 8			fig. 30, 3				fig. 30, 7					
Feature 229																			
Feature 230	fig. 31, 2		fig. 31, 7		fig. 31, 3									fig. 31, 9					fig. 31, 10
Feature 230-231				fig. 32, 3, 5, fig. 34, 5			fig. 32, 1, fig. 34, 1, 6-8, 9			fig. 32, 8				fig. 32, 7					
Feature 233-234				fig. 35, 1			fig. 35, 1												
Feature 237							fig. 29, 11												
Feature 255																			
Feature 258																			
Feature 259																			
Feature 260																			
Feature 267																			
Feature 282																			
Feature 283																			

Table 2. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. The major artefact types from the site

Phase	Study	Types	Variants
Baden Ia	1981	8	14
Baden Ib	1981	13	29
Baden Ib	1984	14	42
Baden Ic	1984	11	57
Baden IIa	1981	8	19
Baden IIb	1981	12	30
Baden III	1981	13	30
Total		79	221

Table 3. Types and variants of the vessels of the Baden culture in Němejcová-Pavúková's studies (*Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 and 1984*)

Amphoras

The basic type has a low, slightly constricted neck, a rounded shoulder and a biconical or ovoid body coming with or without a handle. Both decorated and undecorated varieties could be identified. The amphoras from Nagyút-Göböljárs II had a rim diameter ranging between 12–26 cm, although one piece had a rim diameter of 50 cm.

Amphora Type 1

Němejcová-Pavúková described the undecorated variant as a suspension vessel (her Type N1) and dated it to the Baden Ia-c period.¹¹ In my view, this vessel type can be assigned to the amphoras. A few fragments from the Nagyút-Göböljárs II site can be assigned to this type (*fig. 4. 1, fig. 7. 2, fig. 9. 6, 9, fig. 16. 2, fig. 18. 11, fig. 19. 16, fig. 33. 4*). Amphoras of this type come in many sizes and have a rim diameter ranging between 15 and 26 cm. The handled and handleless variant of this type is known from Šturovo (Párkány).¹²

Amphora Type 2

Němejcová-Pavúková marked decorated amphoras with the letter O. Type O1 has a slightly curved, low neck and rounded shoulder; it is decorated with an impressed cordon and a dense herringbone pattern on the shoulder and the belly.¹³ The vessel is handleless. Fragments of comparable vessels came to light at Nagyút-Göböljárs II too, where two variants could be distinguished: Type O1, described above (*fig. 7. 10–12, fig. 8. 4, fig. 9. 13, fig. 12. 10, fig. 32. 6, 9–10, 12*), and a variant with a very low neck decorated in a similar manner (*fig. 25. 8*). This amphora type comes in different sizes and has a rim diameter varying between 12 and 19 cm.

An amphora decorated with a zig-zag and herringbone pattern on the body and two handles set on the belly¹⁴ can also be assigned to this type. Němejcová-Pavúková assigned this variant to the Baden Ib. Two fragments of similar vessels came to light at the Nagyút-Göböljárs II site (*fig. 14. 4, fig. 33. 7*).

Comparable amphoras have an extensive distribution. They have been reported from the Jevišovice C1 site.¹⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková published similar amphoras from Blatné (Pozsonysárfő),¹⁶ and the type is known from Malá nad Hronom (Kicsind) (from a burial),¹⁷ Brza Vrba,¹⁸ Odžaci¹⁹ and Switzerland.²⁰ A variant with an ovoid body was found at Sárísáp.²¹ It occurs in assemblages of the Baden IIb period too.²²

¹¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1, Type N1, Obr. 2. Type N1–2, d, Obr. 11. Type N1.

¹² Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 6. 3. and Obr. 10. 1.

¹³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Baden Ia, Obr. 1.

¹⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2. Type O2.

¹⁵ Medunová-Benešová 1981 Taf. 67. 4.

¹⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 3. 6, 9–11, 13–14, 21–24.

¹⁷ Nevizánsky – Oždani 1997 Taf. 3. 4.

¹⁸ Medović 1976 Taf. X. 7.

¹⁹ Karmanski 1970 Vol. II. Taf. XCIV. 3.

²⁰ Capitani – Leuzinger 1998 Taf. 2. 8.

²¹ I. Horváth – M. H. Kelemen – I. Torma: Komárom megye régészeti topográfiája. Esztergom és a dorogi járás. Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 5 (Archaeological Topography of Hungary 5). Budapest 1979, Pl. 6. 12.

²² I. Cheben: Sídliisko badenskej kultúry v Bfni (Siedlung der Badener Kultur in Bfna). SLA 32 (1984) Obr. 10. 15.

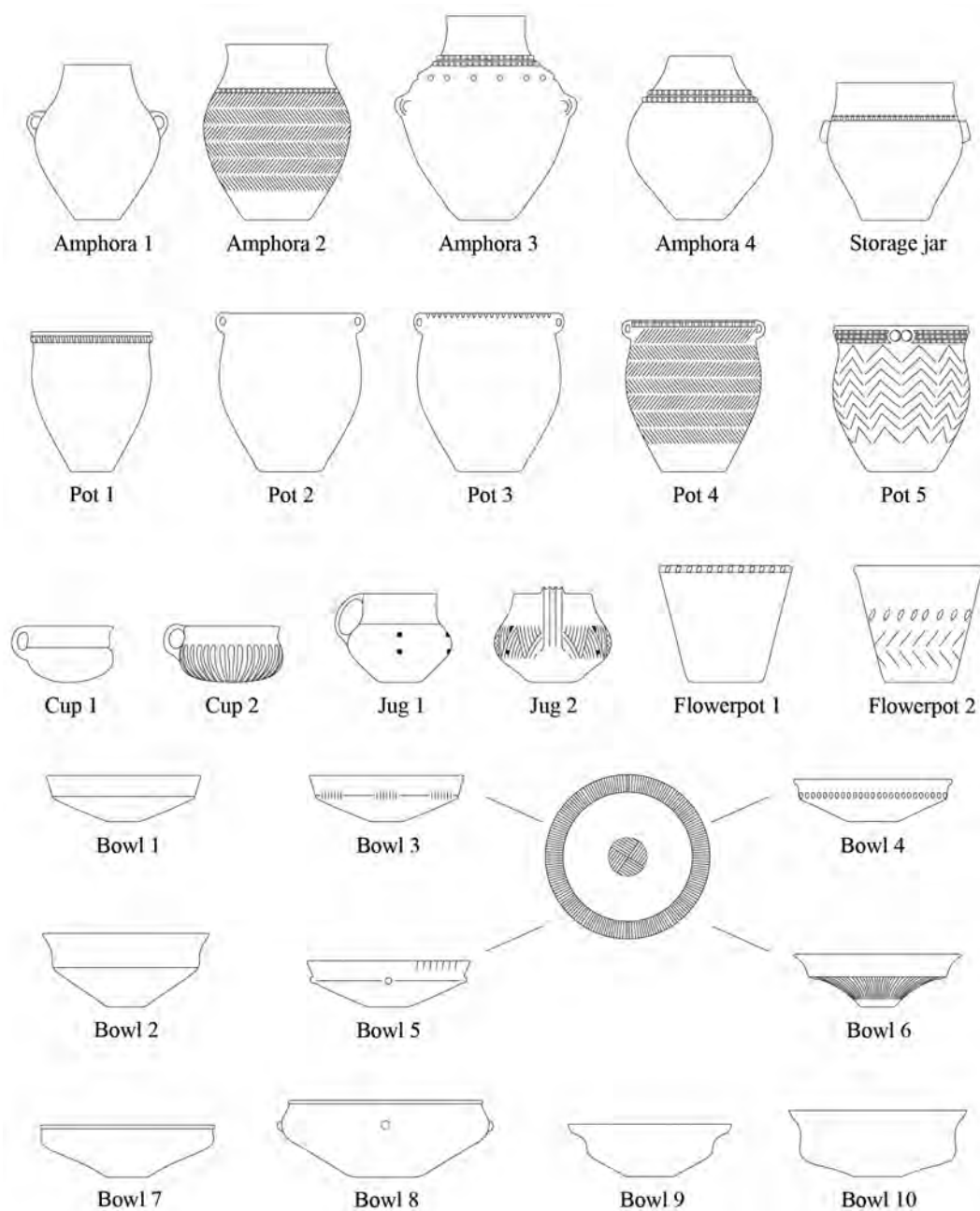


Fig. 2. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. Vessel types

Amphora Type 3

Another variant of decorated amphoras is represented by vessels with cylindrical neck and ovoid body decorated with a single or a pair of impressed cordons on or under the neck and knobs or an impressed zig-zagging cordon below.²³ The basic type occurs in Němejcová-Pavúková's Baden Ia.²⁴ No more than a handful of fragments could be securely assigned to this type from the Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II site (*fig. 11. 7, fig. 12. 11, fig. 29. 1*); however, these were decorated with a single cordon on the shoulder. One fragment can be assigned to this type on account of its size (*fig. 15. 7*). Two plain handle fragments (*fig. 19. 6, fig. 23. 9*) and a decorated one (*fig. 9. 10*) probably come from similar vessels. One fine example of this

²³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Baden Ib, Obr. 2, Type O1–2.

²⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1, Type O2.

amphora variant comes from Žilkovce (Zsúk),²⁵ and similar pieces are known from Jevišovce C1,²⁶ Mostonga²⁷ and Látrány.²⁸

Němejcová-Pavúková derived Type O3,²⁹ lacking a cylindrical neck, from Types O1–2. The constricted mouth is plain, the shoulder is adorned with triple impressed cordons, the body is roughened and occasionally decorated with an arched rib. In Němejcová-Pavúková's view, this variant represents an anthropomorphic vessel portraying a female, with the knobs symbolising the breasts.³⁰ Two fragments of the same vessel bearing a rib decorated with nail impressions came to light at Nagyút-Göböljárs II (fig. 21. 5–6). Similar vessels with a plain rib were brought to light at Blatné³¹ and Mostonga;³² vessels of this type, decorated with a notched arched rib, have been published from Mostonga³³ and Brza Vrba.³⁴ Comparable fragments are also known from Cimburk.³⁵

According to Němejcová-Pavúková, amphoras decorated with slender vertical ribs on the shoulder were used during the Baden Ic, IIa and III periods.³⁶ The two comparable fragments from Nagyút-Göböljárs II (fig. 8. 6, fig. 14. 8) do not allow a closer specification of the type.

Amphora Type 4

Němejcová-Pavúková assigned the amphoras with low, constricted neck and ovoid body to the Baden Ib. The neck is smooth, the body is roughened. This amphora variant is either plain or has one, two or three impressed cordons set on the neck.³⁷ The fragments of two amphoras with plain, low neck and roughened belly can be assigned here from the Nagyút-Göböljárs II site (fig. 19. 15, fig. 28. 10). Good analogies can be quoted from Šturovo,³⁸ Lánycsók,³⁹ Brza Vrba⁴⁰ and Mostonga.⁴¹

Storage jars

The basic type is a wide-mouthed vessel with cylindrical neck and conical body, decorated with a single or a pair of impressed cordons around the neck and a vertically set stringhole lug on the shoulder. The neck is smoothed, the body is roughened. Němejcová-Pavúková dated the use of this vessel type to the Baden Ib–c.⁴² Only a few fragments in the ceramic material from Nagyút-Göböljárs II can be assigned to this vessel type. The fragments come from vessels of different sizes. Their rim diameter varies between 32 and 28 cm.

²⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 20.13.

²⁶ Medunová-Benešová 1981 Taf. 67. 2.

²⁷ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I, Taf. VII. 1.

²⁸ Torma 1969 fig. 2. 16.

²⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Baden Ib. Obr. 2.

³⁰ It must here be noted that vessels decorated with arched ribs cannot automatically be regarded as female representations with the ribs portraying the breasts. For a detailed analysis, cp. M. Bondár: Fejezetek a Kárpát-medence késő rézkori emberábrázolásának tárgyi emlékeiből (Chapters from the objectual remains of the Late Copper Age human depiction in the Carpathian Basin). WMMÉ (2002) 81–98; M. Bondár: A badeni kultúra emberábrázolásának újabb emlékei Somogy megyéből (The newer remnants of Baden Culture human depiction from Somogy county). SMK 15 (2002) 41–48.

³¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 10. 15.

³² Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. X. 5.

³³ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. VI. 2.

³⁴ Dimitrijević 1979 Sl. 6. 1.

³⁵ M. Zápotocký – M. Zápotocká: Die Boleráz-Stufe der Badener Kultur in Böhmen, in: *Symposium Mangalia/Neptun* 2002 Abb. 12. 12.

³⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 3. Type O1–2, Obr. 4. Type O2; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 33. Type O4–7.

³⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type O1–5.

³⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 10. 1 and Obr. 17. 2.

³⁹ Ecsedy 1978 Taf. X. 2.

⁴⁰ N. Tasić: Černavoda III i Boleraz nalazi u jugoslovenskom Podunavlju i problem hronološkog odnosa kultura bakarnog doba karpatsko-podunavskih oblasti. Balcanica 6 (1975) Taf. I. 2; Medović 1976 Taf. VI. 2.

⁴¹ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. VI. 1.

⁴² Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11, Obr. 33, Type K1–2.

Two rim fragments were assigned to this category (*fig. 10. 5, fig. 23. 10*) on the basis of their fabric and size (the reconstructed rim diameters were 32 and 38 cm respectively). The body sherds (*fig. 19. 4, fig. 21. 7*) come from storage jars of Type K1, decorated with an impressed cordon around the shoulder. It is uncertain whether a handle fragment (*fig. 26. 13*) was set on a storage jar with a single or a double cordon encircling the shoulder. The exact type of a few other fragments is uncertain (*fig. 13. 2, fig. 15. 3, 5*). Good analogies to the storage jars from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II can be quoted from Blatné,⁴³ Žilkovce⁴⁴ and Šturovo.⁴⁵

Pots

The basic pot type of the Baden culture has an elongated S profile and a conical body with two handles on the rim, although handleless variants are also known. Some varieties are decorated with a single, double or triple impressed cordon under the rim. Plain and decorated variants are both known. The use of these vessels spans the Baden Ia–III periods in Němejcová-Pavúková's typological chart; the form remained unchanged, although the decorative elements varied.⁴⁶ Several pot types could be distinguished at Nagyút-Göbolyjárás.

Pot Type 1

The variant with smoothed neck and roughened belly decorated with an impressed cordon under the rim (*fig. 31. 5–6, fig. 32. 11, fig. 33. 1*) can be regarded as a transitional form between pots and storage jars. The rim diameters of the pieces from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II were 33 cm, 35 cm and 46 cm respectively. Similar pots have been found at Lánycsók.⁴⁷ One variant has a single impressed cordon encircling the neck, a smoothed, narrow band on the neck, while the rest of the vessel body is roughened. This type was recovered from Features 230 and 231 (*fig. 32. 11, fig. 33. 1*).

Pot Type 2

Most of the pots from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II represent the plain type with two handles on the rim (*fig. 12. 6, fig. 19. 5, fig. 20. 8, fig. 27. 13*). Their rim diameter ranges between 16 and 26 cm. Good analogies are known from Šturovo.⁴⁸

Pot Type 3

Most pot fragments come from vessels decorated with an impressed cordon under the rim. It is not always obvious whether the fragment was part of a handled or handleless vessel (*fig. 3. 2, 4, fig. 4. 8, fig. 5. 5, 12, fig. 6. 2, 7, 8–9, fig. 8. 3, 10, fig. 10. 4, 15–16, fig. 19. 1–3, 9, fig. 20. 19, 14, fig. 21. 1, fig. 22. 1, fig. 23. 11, fig. 25. 2, fig. 26. 2, 6, fig. 27. 2, 10, fig. 28. 2, 16, fig. 29. 9–10, fig. 30. 6, 10, fig. 31. 8, fig. 33. 8–9, fig. 35. 6*). Analogies to this very characteristic pot variant are known from Šturovo,⁴⁹ Battonya⁵⁰ and Mostonga.⁵¹ The cordons became slightly wavy owing to the finger impressions on a few fragments (*fig. 6. 9, fig. 29. 9, fig. 33. 9*), resembling pieces from Šturovo⁵² and Gyöngyöshalász.⁵³

Vessels of various sizes with an impressed cordon encircling the rim and a small handle springing from the rim can be reconstructed from the fragments originating from handled pots (*fig. 7. 9, fig. 8. 1, fig. 12. 5, fig. 16. 8, fig. 24. 9, fig. 26. 4, fig. 28. 13, fig. 30. 5*). The handle is set on the neck on one fragment (*fig. 21. 8*). The size of these vessels varies greatly,

⁴³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 6. 19.

⁴⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 24. 7, 10, Obr. 32. 9.

⁴⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 5. 6.

⁴⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1–4; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11, Obr. 33, Type P.

⁴⁷ Ecsedy 1978 Taf. X. 1.

⁴⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 2. 12.

⁴⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 2. 15.

⁵⁰ Bondár – Matuz – Szabó 1998 fig. 9. 4.

⁵¹ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I, Taf. V. 1, Taf. XI. 5.

⁵² Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 12. 4.

⁵³ Szabó 1983 Pl. I. 7.

with rim diameters ranging from 9 to 46 cm, the most frequent being rim diameters of 24 and 32 cm. This vessel type has a wide distribution, with occurrences at Nitriánsky Hrádok (Kisvárad) (from the Boleráz occupation),⁵⁴ Radošina (Radosna),⁵⁵ Šturovo,⁵⁶ Blatné,⁵⁷ Gyöngyöshalász⁵⁸ and Somlóhegy.⁵⁹ The piece from the latter site is decorated with small round knobs below the row of punctates under the rim, while its notched handle bears finger impressions.

Pot Type 4

Němejcová-Pavúková assigned the pots decorated with double cordons under the rim and a plain body to the Baden Ib period;⁶⁰ this variant does not appear in later periods. The most common pieces of this type at Nagyút-Göböljárs are decorated with punctates on the rim and an impressed cordon under the rim (*fig. 17. 8, fig. 19. 7, 13, fig. 23. 12, fig. 24. 11, fig. 25. 5, fig. 26. 7*). While it is often uncertain whether these fragments come from handled or handleless pots, some pieces can be clearly assigned to the handled variant (*fig. 16. 11, fig. 27. 12*).

One variant of this type has a row of punctates under the rim and an impressed cordon below that (*fig. 3. 1, 3, fig. 5. 9, fig. 6. 10, fig. 9. 8, fig. 14. 3, fig. 18. 10, fig. 19. 14, fig. 20. 18, fig. 21. 2, fig. 24. 13, fig. 25. 17, fig. 30. 11, fig. 33. 3, 5*). Some fragments bearing a decoration of this type come from handled vessels (*fig. 4. 7, fig. 14. 3, fig. 17. 7*). Comparable pieces have been found at Nitriánsky Hrádok.⁶¹

Pots decorated with punctates on the rim combined with a single impressed cordon underneath are typical for the early Baden period. Vessels of this type are known from Blatné,⁶² Gyöngyöshalász⁶³ and Pári,⁶⁴ as well as from Carei (Nagykároly)-Drumul Căminului, dating to the Cernavodă III–Boleráz period.⁶⁵

Pot Type 5

There is an astonishing diversity of pots decorated in one way or another. One common element is the single or multiple impressed cordon encircling the vessel under the rim. Many variations can be noted in incised ornamental motifs (herringbone, zig-zag and lattice patterns) and in the size of the decorated area. Some vessels have their entire surface covered with a decorative pattern, others are decorated over a smaller zone only. The area near the vessel base was usually left void.

Richly decorated pots appear in the Baden Ib in Němejcová-Pavúková's classification,⁶⁶ and their use continues into the Baden Ic⁶⁷ and the Baden IIa–III phases.⁶⁸ Several pot fragments from Nagyút-Göböljárs II come from lavishly ornamented pots (*fig. 4. 11, fig. 10. 8, fig. 28. 8*). The zig-zag patterns adorning these vessels are typical for the Baden IIa period in Němejcová-Pavúková's classification.⁶⁹

⁵⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 22. 7–8, 17.

⁵⁵ V. Němejcová-Pavúková: Äneolithische Siedlung der Boleráz-Gruppe in Radošina. SIA 25 (1977) Abb. 5. 13, 16.

⁵⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 6. 1, Obr. 8. 13.

⁵⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 4. 12–13, Obr. 5. 10–13.

⁵⁸ Szabó 1983 Pl. I. 8, Pl. VIII. 3, Pl. IX. 9.

⁵⁹ K. Bakay – N. Kalicz – K. Sági: Veszprém megye régészeti topográfiája. A devecseri és sümegi járás. Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 3 (Archaeological Topography of Hungary 3). Budapest 1970, fig. 58. 6.

⁶⁰ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type P4–5.

⁶¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 22. 10.

⁶² Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 4. 5, 21.

⁶³ Szabó 1983 Pl. VI. 8.

⁶⁴ Torma 1977 fig. 4. 17.

⁶⁵ Németi 2001 Pl. IV. 3.

⁶⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2, Type P1–2.

⁶⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 34. Type P a, c–e (decorated).

⁶⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 3. Type P1–2, Obr. 4. Type P2–4, Obr. 5. Type P2.

⁶⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 3. Type P2.

The pottery assemblage from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II includes also pots bearing a herringbone pattern (*fig. 8. 2, fig. 15. 6, fig. 16. 5–6*). The pots from the site compare well with pieces from Szeghalom-Dióér,⁷⁰ Pári,⁷¹ Nitriánsky Hrádok⁷² and Blatné.⁷³

Cups

The basic type is a wide mouthed, one-handled vessel with low neck and flattened globular body. Plain and decorated variants both occur.

Cup Type 1

According to Němejcová-Pavúková, plain variants made their appearance in the Baden Ia phase⁷⁴ and remained in use during the Baden Ib–c too.⁷⁵ This variant was popular at Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II (*fig. 5. 6, fig. 10. 13–14, fig. 14. 5, 10, 12–14, fig. 20. 1, 3–6, 12, 16–17, fig. 26. 3, fig. 28. 6–7, fig. 29. 2, fig. 31. 4, fig. 34. 2*). The stub of a strap handle has survived on one fragment (*fig. 20. 4*). Rim diameters range between 6 and 22 cm. Good analogies to the wide-mouthed, flattened globular cups can be quoted from Šturovo,⁷⁶ Žilkovce,⁷⁷ Jevišovice C1 (from the Boleráz occupation),⁷⁸ Gyöngyöshalász⁷⁹ and Ezero.⁸⁰

Cup Type 2

According to Němejcová-Pavúková, decorated cups were used from the Baden Ib to the Baden IIA.⁸¹ These cups bear fluted decoration (or its imitation) on the belly, either covering the entire belly or the rounded section. The proportion of decorated cups is lower than that of plain pieces at Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. Fluting takes many forms, ranging from wide fluting (*fig. 17. 2, fig. 21. 4, 10, fig. 25. 12*) to narrow, fine fluting (*fig. 7. 4*) and fluting of average width (*fig. 10. 10, fig. 28. 14, fig. 35. 7*). Two fragments come from cups on which the fluting only covered the carination (*fig. 21. 10, fig. 25. 12*); in the case of the other fragments, it is uncertain whether the fluted decoration extended over the entire belly or only a narrower section. Fluted cups have been brought to light at several sites, with the best parallels coming from the Boleráz occupation of the Jevišovice C1 site.⁸²

Mugs

The basic type is a low-necked, generally plain vessel with slightly flattened globular body. It differs from jugs only regarding its size. Němejcová-Pavúková did not distinguish mugs as a separate type in her typological scheme.⁸³ The pottery finds from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás comprise no more than seven fragments of this type (*fig. 5. 10, fig. 6. 4, fig. 20. 2, 15, fig. 28. 9, fig. 35. 8–9*). The exact type cannot be determined from these small, indistinct fragments. One piece came from a mug with a rim diameter of 8 cm.

⁷⁰ Ecsedy 1973 Taf. XIII. 14.

⁷¹ Torma 1977 fig. 6. 1.

⁷² Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 22. 13.

⁷³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 3. 19.

⁷⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1. Type B1.

⁷⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type B1–2, Obr. 33. Type B1.

⁷⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 4. 1, 3, 8, Obr. 10. 2.

⁷⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 31. 16, 18–20.

⁷⁸ Medunová-Benešová 1981 Taf. 73. 6.

⁷⁹ Szabó 1983 Pl. I. 4.

⁸⁰ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 8. 5, 7.

⁸¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2, Type B1–3, Obr. 3. Type B1–2; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 33. Type B2–5.

⁸² Medunová-Benešová 1981 Taf. 72. 3–4, 7, 10, Taf. 73. 10.

⁸³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2–5.

Jugs

Jugs, mugs and pitchers are practically larger or smaller variants of the same vessel type in terms of their basic traits.

The basic type is a low-necked, handled vessel with rounded body. The mouth can be flaring, straight or slightly constricted, the belly is globular or flattened globular in shape. Jugs are fitted with a single handle. The rim and the neck are plain, lacking any ornamentation, while the belly and the handle are often decorated. The section above the base is usually left empty. The repertoire of decorative elements is fairly diverse, ranging from fluting and slender vertical ribs to three, usually vertically set stringhole lugs on the belly.

In Němejcová-Pavúková's classification, the use of different jug varieties spanned the Baden Ia–III phases.⁸⁴ The main difference between the jugs typical for different phases was the handle form and its placement on the vessel. The vessel handle sprang from the rim during the early Baden Ia-c period and did not rise above the rim. Handles rising slightly above the rim made their appearance during the Baden IIa period.⁸⁵ The Baden IIb period was characterised by handles drawn above the rim⁸⁶ and alongside high loop handles,⁸⁷ the latter surviving into the Baden III period.

The pottery finds from Nagyút-Göböljárás II comprise a high number of jugs of both the plain and the decorated variety. Most can be assigned to the low-necked, one-handled type with slightly flaring mouth and rounded belly, with the handle springing from, but not rising above the rim. The rim diameter ranges between 9 and 16 cm.

In some cases, it is impossible to determine whether the fragment comes from a plain or decorated jug (*fig. 4. 9, 12, fig. 10. 7, 12, fig. 16. 3, fig. 19. 11, fig. 20. 11, 20, fig. 23. 6–7, fig. 25. 18, fig. 30. 2, fig. 34. 3*).

Two main jug variants can be distinguished at Nagyút-Göböljárás II: a plain and a decorated type.

Jug Type 1

This type represents the plain variant (*fig. 4. 4, fig. 5. 8, fig. 10. 12, fig. 12. 7–8, fig. 19. 8, fig. 21. 9, fig. 22. 8, 11, 16, fig. 23. 2, 8, fig. 24. 10, fig. 25. 7, 10–11, fig. 26. 1, 5, fig. 27. 7, fig. 29. 3, fig. 30. 9, fig. 33. 2*). Analogies can be quoted from several sites, for example from Šturovo⁸⁸ and Odžaci III.⁸⁹

One rare variety is represented by the fragment with a stringhole lug pierced not toward the vessel interior, but applied separately on the belly (*fig. 22. 11*). A similar fragment was found at Tiszarád–Újszőlő.⁹⁰

Jug Type 2

The decorated variety of the jug type (*fig. 4. 2, 5, fig. 7. 5, fig. 10. 6, 9, fig. 12. 1–4, 9, fig. 13. 8, fig. 16. 4, fig. 17. 4, fig. 24. 12, fig. 28. 15, fig. 30. 4*). Most vessels are decorated with fluting which on some pieces appear to be finely incised lines owing to the worn condition of the vessel fragment (*fig. 4. 2, fig. 12. 2–3*). The jugs found at Nagyút-Göböljárás correspond to the type assigned to the Baden Ib by Němejcová-Pavúková.⁹¹ Comparable pieces are known from sites lying far from each other such as Mostonga⁹² and Mála nad Hronom.⁹³

⁸⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1–5; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11 and 33, Type G.

⁸⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 3. Type G2–5.

⁸⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 4. Type G2–5.

⁸⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 4. Type G6–7.

⁸⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 4. 5.

⁸⁹ Karmanski 1970 Vol. II. Taf. LVII. 1.

⁹⁰ Korek 1985 fig. 2. 1.

⁹¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2. G1–2; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type G1–4.

⁹² Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. V. 2.

⁹³ Nevizánsky – Oždani 1997 Taf. 3.

Flowerpot shaped vessels

This vessel type has been largely neglected in studies on Baden pottery. Flowerpot shaped vessels are missing from Němejcová-Pavúková's typological classification despite the fact that they have been published from several sites. Anna Endrődi mentions three vessels of this type from the Budapest-Andor utca site,⁹⁴ which she dated to the later Baden period, correlated with Neustupný's Phase D–E (corresponding to the late Baden and Kostolac period).⁹⁵ However, flowerpot shaped vessels made their appearance earlier as shown by the specimens brought to light during the excavations preceding the construction of the Billa store at Nagykanizsa. Judit P. Barna dated the site to the turn of Neustupný's Phases C and D.⁹⁶ The basic type is a wide-mouthed, conical vessel occurring in both a plain and a decorated variant.

Flowerpot shaped vessel Type 1

Two variants of flowerpot shaped vessels could be distinguished in the pottery assemblage from Nagyút-Göböljárs II: the first is the more widespread type decorated with an impressed cordon around the rim (*fig. 5. 3, fig. 27. 4, fig. 29. 4, fig. 31. 2*). A small vessel with the impressed cordon encircling the shoulder can probably also be assigned here (*fig. 10. 3*). Comparable vessels are known from Lánycsók,⁹⁷ Šturovo,⁹⁸ Svodin (Szőgyén),⁹⁹ Mužla (Muzsla)¹⁰⁰ and, more recently, from Switzerland.¹⁰¹ This vessel type has a wide distribution and is not restricted to the late period of the Baden sequence.

Flowerpot shaped vessel Type 2

The second variant is represented by a vessel with a plain neck, whose shoulder is decorated with a row of punctates and a herringbone pattern underneath (*fig. 21. 3*). There are no exact analogies to this vessel.

Bowls

Bowl fragments make up the greater part of the pottery from the settlements of the Baden culture, perhaps because these thin-walled vessels broke more easily and more often than cooking pots and storage jars, and perhaps also because potters made considerably more bowls, conforming to the size of the community, as well as to the dietary and food serving practices of the community's members.

The simultaneous use of different bowl types can be noted throughout the Baden sequence. Bowls come in countless shapes and sizes, and their decoration exhibits an astonishing variety through the combination of a few ornamental elements. Categorised under Types H, I and J in Němejcová-Pavúková's typological scheme, bowls appear in all phases of the Baden culture.

Bowls of Type H of the early Baden period are wide-mouthed, biconical vessels with slightly constricted neck, rounded shoulder and, often, an omphalos base. Plain and decorated variants are both known.¹⁰²

Type I represents one particular variant, the so-called Bratislava type bowl, a wide-mouthed vessel with flat, obliquely cut rim decorated on both the exterior and interior.¹⁰³

⁹⁴ Endrődi 1997 fig. 24. 7, fig. 38. 5–6.

⁹⁵ Endrődi 1997 130.

⁹⁶ P. Barna 2003 109, fig. 11. 6.

⁹⁷ Ecsedy 1978 Taf. X. 1. 3.

⁹⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 2. 12.

⁹⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 13. 11.

¹⁰⁰ Kuzma 1995 Obr. 80. 5.

¹⁰¹ Capitani – Leuzinger 1998 Taf. 2. 4.

¹⁰² Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1. Type H1–2, Obr. 2. Type H1–2; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type H1–3, Obr. 33. Type H1–3.

¹⁰³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2. Type I1; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type I1, Obr. 33. Type I1.

Němejcová-Pavúková dated the use of this type to her Baden Ib–c period. The pottery from Nagyút-Göböljárs II did not include a single fragment of this rare bowl type.

Type J is what might be regarded as the genuine Baden bowl, whose variants occur from the Baden Ia to the Baden III period: a wide-mouthed conical vessel with flaring neck, represented by both plain and richly decorated pieces.¹⁰⁴

A high number of bowl fragments came to light at Nagyút-Göböljárs II. Most are fairly worn and have a smoothed neck and a roughened or decorated belly. The majority of the bowls can be assigned to Type J.

Bowl Type 1

This type comprises large bowls with smoothed neck and roughened belly, devoid of any ornamentation (*fig. 7. 8, fig. 13. 1, fig. 31. 7*). Their rim diameter ranges between 42 and 52 cm. This variant can be assigned to Němejcová-Pavúková's Type J (J1), occurring in the Baden Ic.¹⁰⁵ Good analogies can be quoted from Mostonga,¹⁰⁶ Šturovo¹⁰⁷ and Blatné.¹⁰⁸

Bowl Type 2

Plain, conical bowls with low, flaring neck and emphatic or rounded shoulder coming in various sizes at Nagyút-Göböljárs II can be assigned to this category (*fig. 3. 8, fig. 4. 6, 13, fig. 5. 1, fig. 8. 8, fig. 9. 1–2, 4, 7, 11, 14, fig. 11. 5, fig. 13. 7, fig. 15. 4, fig. 17. 1, 5, fig. 18. 1–3, 7, fig. 22. 2, 9, 13–14, fig. 24. 3–6, fig. 25. 1, 6, 13–14, fig. 26. 8, 11, fig. 28. 3, 5, fig. 29. 6, fig. 32. 3, 5, fig. 34. 5, fig. 35. 1*). An incised line encircles the vessel interior roughly in line with the shoulder. It seems likely that this line was not part of the decoration, but should rather be seen as an indication of the manufacturing technique: one or more layers of clay were smoothed over the surface and perhaps decorated with fluting. The uppermost clay layer was either of poorer quality or the smoothing was performed carelessly because this layer generally wore off and only the incised line survived. The rim diameter of these bowls varies between 14 and 40 cm, the most frequent being 24 cm. Two bowls had a rim diameter of 46 and 56 cm respectively. This variant can be assigned to Němejcová-Pavúková's Type J, used in the Baden Ia–c period.

Bowl Type 3

Conical bowl with flaring neck and emphatic or rounded shoulder, decorated with bundles of notching on the shoulder (*fig. 3. 5, fig. 8. 7, fig. 16. 12, fig. 18. 8, fig. 22. 4, 6, fig. 31. 3*). The rim diameter varies between 16 and 25 cm. This variant appears among the pieces assigned to Type J in Němejcová-Pavúková's classification,¹⁰⁹ dated to the Baden Ib. Similar bowls have been found at Nitriánsky Hrádok,¹¹⁰ Šturovo,¹¹¹ Blatné,¹¹² Lipová (Lippa),¹¹³ Mostonga¹¹⁴ and Cerje.¹¹⁵

Bowl Type 4

Conical bowl with flaring neck and emphatic or rounded shoulder, decorated with a pattern of small vertical incisions around the shoulder (*fig. 15. 3, fig. 16. 10, fig. 23. 5, fig. 27. 6*). Some

¹⁰⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1. Type J1–3, Obr. 2. Type J1–2, Obr. 3. Type J1–3, Obr. 4. Type J1–6, Obr. 5. Type J1–4; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type J1–5, Obr. 33. Type J1–5.

¹⁰⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 33. Type J1.

¹⁰⁶ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. II. 3.

¹⁰⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 2. 10.

¹⁰⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 2. 7, 11.

¹⁰⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type J4.

¹¹⁰ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 17. 1, 8.

¹¹¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 2. 9.

¹¹² Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 2. 13.

¹¹³ Točík 1987 Obr. 5. 4, 6.

¹¹⁴ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I, Taf. III. 1–2.

¹¹⁵ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I, Taf. XXI. 5.

variants have vertical fluting along the rim interior (*fig. 32. 4, fig. 34. 4*) or punctates around the shoulder instead of the notched decoration (*fig. 13. 2, fig. 15. 5, fig. 25. 9*). This bowl type is not particularly large, having a rim diameter of between 19 and 30 cm. Němejcová-Pavúková assigned this variant to her Type J,¹¹⁶ used in the Baden Ia–c. Comparable pieces are known from Nitriánsky Hrádok¹¹⁷ and Šturovo.¹¹⁸

Bowl Type 5

Conical bowl with flaring neck and rounded or emphatic shoulder, decorated with fluting on the rim interior (*fig. 22. 17*) and small knobs arranged symmetrically on the shoulder. Fluted decoration is either of the oblique type covering the entire rim interior (*fig. 6. 3, 5, fig. 14. 9, fig. 15. 1, fig. 22. 10, fig. 32. 1*) or the top of the rim, made up of shorter and longer fluted lines (*fig. 4. 3, fig. 5. 2, 7, fig. 8. 5, 9, fig. 9. 3, 5, 12, fig. 10. 1–2, fig. 11. 2–3, fig. 13. 5, fig. 14. 7, fig. 16. 7, fig. 17. 9, fig. 22. 17, fig. 23. 1, 3, fig. 24. 7, fig. 26. 12, fig. 28. 1, 12, fig. 29. 11, fig. 30. 1, 8, fig. 34. 1, 6–8, fig. 35. 1*). Two bowls have handle stubs instead of the knobs (*fig. 28. 4, fig. 34. 9*). The rim diameter varies between 20 and 30 cm.

Němejcová-Pavúková assigned this bowl type to her type J,¹¹⁹ and its use to the Baden Ia–c period. Worn fluting arranged in two rows (*fig. 34. 1*) appears to be a variant of the fluting covering the entire rim interior. Pieces with similar fluted decoration can be quoted from Nitriánsky Hrádok¹²⁰ and Blatné.¹²¹ These bowls have a wide distribution as shown by their occurrence on sites such as Mostonga¹²² and Nitriánsky Hrádok.¹²³

Bowl Type 6

Němejcová-Pavúková classified conical bowls with flaring neck decorated with dense combing on the belly as a separate type,¹²⁴ and assigned them to her Baden Ib–c. One single fragment of this bowl type was found at Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II (*fig. 27. 14*). Bowls of this type have been published from Nitriánsky Hrádok¹²⁵ and Mostonga.¹²⁶

Fragments of Bowl Types 3–6

While obviously representing a variant of Němejcová-Pavúková's Type J, base fragments bearing a design of four fields filled with fluting in opposite directions their interior (*fig. 13. 6, fig. 26. 14, fig. 28. 11*) cannot be securely assigned to a specific bowl variant within Type J. Němejcová-Pavúková assigned these bowls to the Baden Ia–c.¹²⁷ Interior decoration of this type occurs on Types 3–6. Bowls decorated in a like manner are known from Nitriánsky Hrádok,¹²⁸ Šturovo,¹²⁹ Jevišovice (Layer C1),¹³⁰ Blatné¹³¹ and Žlkovce,¹³² as well as from the Cernavodă III–Boleráz site of Carei in Romania.¹³³

¹¹⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1. Type J2; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 33. Type J2-3.

¹¹⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 17. 4, 5, 10–12.

¹¹⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 4. 13.

¹¹⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1. Type J1, Obr. 2. Type J1; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type J2, Obr. 33. Type J4.

¹²⁰ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 17. 2, 10, Obr. 18. 1.

¹²¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 2. 8.

¹²² Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. I. 2, II. 1.

¹²³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 16. 1–3, 7–9.

¹²⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2. Type J2; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 12. Type J1, Obr. 34. Type Jb.

¹²⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Tab. XXII 1–2.

¹²⁶ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. I. 1.

¹²⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1. Type Ja, Obr. 2. Type Ja–b; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 12. Type Jh–j, Obr. 34. Type Jk.

¹²⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 16. 5.

¹²⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1979 Obr. 2. 5, Obr. 4. 13, Obr. 5. 1.

¹³⁰ Medunová-Benešová 1981 Taf. 78. 2.

¹³¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 2. 12.

¹³² Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 32. 1.

¹³³ Némethi 2001 Pl. IX. 8, XIII. 7.

Bowl Type 7

Conical bowl with low neck and rounded shoulder with a stringhole lug on the belly, marked as Type H and assigned to the Baden Ib by Němejcová-Pavúková in her typological system.¹³⁴ A few fragments of this bowl type were brought to light at Nagyút-Göböljárás II (*fig. 7. 7, fig. 22. 3, 5*). Two vessels are decorated with notching around the belly (*fig. 30. 3, fig. 32. 8*). It seems likely that a fragment with an omphalos base also comes from a bowl of this type (*fig. 13. 9*). Comparable bowls are known from Nitriánsky Hrádok.¹³⁵

Bowl Type 8

Němejcová-Pavúková's Type H includes a deeper variant with narrower mouth, which recalls the other bowls of Type H by its low neck and rounded belly, but is in fact a transitional form between cups and bowls, and could therefore be best described as a cup-bowl. This type was used in the Baden Ia.¹³⁶ The pieces found at Nagyút-Göböljárás are all plain, save for one fragment (*fig. 20. 7, 10, fig. 27. 1, 3, 5, 8*). Similar bowls came to light at Nitriánsky Hrádok¹³⁷ and Gyöngyöshalász.¹³⁸ Kalicz regarded this bowl type as a hallmark of the Protoboleráz horizon.¹³⁹ One fragment has a slender cordon encircling the neck under the rim (*fig. 20. 9*), whose exact counterpart is known from the pottery assemblage of Nitriánsky Hrádok.¹⁴⁰ Another fragment is decorated with a row of punctates on the rim (*fig. 20. 13*). A similar piece came to light at Lipová.¹⁴¹

Bowl Type 9

Wide-mouthed bowl with slightly swollen rim, low neck and rounded belly, popular during the Baden Ib–c in Němejcová-Pavúková's classification.¹⁴² This type is represented by a single piece at Nagyút-Göböljárás II (*fig. 10. 17*) whose counterpart is known from Nitriánsky Hrádok.¹⁴³

Bowl Type 10

Conical bowl with low neck and characteristic profile (*fig. 24. 2, 8, fig. 26. 10*) which does not appear in Němejcová-Pavúková's typological sequence. Analogies can be quoted from a Serbian site dated to the Cernavodă III–Boleráz period.¹⁴⁴

Unclassifiable bowl fragments

The plain rim fragments (*fig. 4. 10, fig. 5. 4, fig. 6. 1, 6, fig. 7. 1, 3, 6, fig. 11. 1, 4, 6, fig. 15. 2, fig. 16. 1, 9, fig. 17. 3, fig. 18. 5, fig. 22. 15, fig. 24. 1, fig. 25. 4, 15–16, fig. 26. 9, fig. 29. 5, 7–8, fig. 31. 9, fig. 32. 7*) and base fragments of conical bowls with flaring neck (*fig. 3. 6–7, fig. 17. 10, fig. 19. 10, 12, fig. 23. 4, fig. 27. 11, fig. 30. 7*) cannot be assigned to a specific variant of these bowls.

Semispherical bowl

A small, flattish, semispherical bowl (*fig. 22. 12*) which does not appear in Němejcová-Pavúková's typological charts. A similar vessel has been published from Žilkovce,¹⁴⁵ a site

¹³⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 12. Type Ha.

¹³⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 19. 2, 15.

¹³⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 1. Type H1.

¹³⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 19. 4, 8–9, 11–12, 19–20.

¹³⁸ Szabó 1983 Pl. V. 6–7, Pl. VII. 8, Pl. IX. 3.

¹³⁹ Kalicz 1991 Abb. 20. 3, 6, 10, 14–15.

¹⁴⁰ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 19. 7.

¹⁴¹ Točík 1987 Obr. 6. 7.

¹⁴² Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 Obr. 2. Type H1; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 11. Type H3, Obr. 33. Type H2–3.

¹⁴³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964 Obr. 19. 21.

¹⁴⁴ M. Jevtić: On the Stratigraphy of Cernavodă III–Boleráz Finds from Djerdap Area, in: *Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 2002* Pl. III. 1.

¹⁴⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 22. 14.

dated to the Baden Ic period. A comparable bowl is known from a Baden III context at Nevidzany (Néved),¹⁴⁶ suggesting that this bowl type was used over a longer period of time.

Small bowl

Sand coloured cylindrical vessel with thickened base (*fig. 17. 6*), its rim diameter is a mere 3 cm. It does not appear in the currently known typological charts. Comparable vessels have been found at Mostonga,¹⁴⁷ Brza Vrba,¹⁴⁸ Žilkovce,¹⁴⁹ Mužla¹⁵⁰ and Carei.¹⁵¹ Its function is unclear. In her publication of the finds from Nagykanizsa-Billa (a site dated to the transition between Neustupny's Phase C and D), P. Barna described a similar small vessel as a mortar, suggesting that it had been used for crushing paint or spices.¹⁵² She quotes similar vessels from the classical and late Baden period.

Small vessel with conical base

The vessel does not appear in the typological charts. Although resembling dippers at first glance (*fig. 14. 6*), it seems unlikely that the vessel was in fact used a dipper because the dippers of the Baden culture were carefully made, thin-walled vessels probably used for ladling liquids. The current corpus of Baden pottery suggests that dippers were part of the culture's pottery during the early period, the piece from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II, a small, squat vessel, appears to be a unique specimen. Surprisingly enough, a similar piece has been published from Gyöngyöshalász,¹⁵³ which was tentatively interpreted as the upper part of a vessel lid.¹⁵⁴

Beaker

The fragment of a grey, low-necked vessel with profiled shoulder can perhaps be regarded as coming from a beaker (*fig. 10. 11*). An incised line encircles the vessel interior in line with the shoulder. The rim diameter is 8 cm. The single analogous piece can be quoted from Gyöngyöshalász.¹⁵⁵

Miscellaneous ceramic finds

Spools

The finds from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II included a roller or spool (*fig. 31. 10*) whose counterparts are known from various Baden sites such as Žilkovce,¹⁵⁶ Mala nad Hronom,¹⁵⁷ Nevidzany¹⁵⁸ and Schwechat.¹⁵⁹

Even though few artefacts of this type are known from the Baden distribution, it is nonetheless obvious that two main types can be distinguished among these rollers or spools used for spinning: a squatter variant and a more slender type with curved middle. Both types are known from Brza Vrba.¹⁶⁰ Little attention has been paid to the function of these artefacts; they are generally interpreted as accessories of spinning and weaving. In a recent

¹⁴⁶ V. Němejcová-Pavúková: Beitrag zum Kennen der Postboleráz-Entwicklung der Badener Kultur. SIA 22 (1974) Abb. 46. 25.

¹⁴⁷ Karmanski 1970 Vol. I. Taf. IV. 2.

¹⁴⁸ Dimitrijević 1979 Taf. L. 3.

¹⁴⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 22. 14.

¹⁵⁰ Kuzma 1995 Obr. 81. 5.

¹⁵¹ Némethi 2001 Pl. XIII. 5.

¹⁵² P. Barna 2003 109.

¹⁵³ Szabó 1983 Pl. VI. 11.

¹⁵⁴ Szabó 1983 9.

¹⁵⁵ Szabó 1983 Pl. VIII. 9.

¹⁵⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 22. 15.

¹⁵⁷ Němejcová-Pavúková 1974 Abb. 54. 23.

¹⁵⁸ Němejcová-Pavúková 1974 Abb. 42. 22.

¹⁵⁹ E. Ruttkay: Über die Badener Kultur in Niederösterreich und im Burgenland, in: B. Chropovsky (hrsg.): Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur. Bratislava 1973, Abb. 4. 6.

¹⁶⁰ Medović 1976 Taf. V. 19 (the squatter variant) and Taf. XI. 14 (the slender variant).

study on Late Copper Age wagon models, I suggested that these artefacts were not used in spinning and weaving, but possibly represented rollers, the wheels of wagon models, based on a re-examination of the wheel depiction of the Szigetszentmárton model.¹⁶¹ Tünde Horváth proposed a different function for these small artefacts, arguing that the heavier spools had been used as pestles for crushing salt.¹⁶² However, her interpretation seems unconvincing because if these small artefacts had indeed been items used in every household, there should be considerably more pieces from various sites – even if the trade in salt itself was conducted through a few privileged sites – because the salt blocks needed to be crushed or pulverised regularly. These small artefacts would have broken very easily if used as pestles for crushing salt and thus there should be many fragments from several sites, instead of the few intact specimens. Moreover, a handy stone would be more suitable and efficient for crushing salt than a separate artefact made specifically for this purpose.¹⁶³

Spindle whorls

The broken conical spindle whorls can be assigned to the Late Copper Age in view of the pottery associated with them despite the fact that they differ from the flat, rather wide spindle whorls of the Baden culture known from other sites.

Miscellaneous finds

One notable find among the bone artefacts is a worked antler fragment, probably used as a hammer.

The fragment of a small ruminant (sheep or goat) hind leg bone whose natural pattern recalls later stamps (and could be easily mistaken for one) is one of the more unusual finds. The distal epiphysis of the young animal's bone did not ossify, this being the reason that its species could not be more accurately determined. The animal was slaughtered in late spring or early summer, and longitudinal wear marks, perhaps caused by rubbing with sandstone, can be made out on the surface.¹⁶⁴

One unparalleled, enigmatic find is a grey, worn, cylindrical artefact with a widening knob on top and a groove on its base, indicating that it is a fragment from some larger artefact (*fig. 19. 17*). The Nagyút-Göböljárás II site also yielded a large stone of unusual form (*fig. 17. 11*) in addition to the stone tools.

Evaluation of the finds

Baden settlements have been identified at 31 sites in County Heves. About one-third of these sites were registered during field surveys, and most yielded very few surface finds: Aldebrő,¹⁶⁵ Aldebrő-Sankbánya,¹⁶⁶ Atkár-Tabi kastély környéke,¹⁶⁷ Füzesabony-Transzformátor állomás,¹⁶⁸ Hatvan-Méhespart,¹⁶⁹ Tarnalelesz-Hamuhegy,¹⁷⁰ Tarnalelesz-Szentdomokos-Nagyszékhegy¹⁷¹ and Váraszó-Várdomb.¹⁷²

¹⁶¹ Bondár 2004.

¹⁶² Horváth 2006 105.

¹⁶³ M. Bondár: Utilitarian, artistic, ritual or prestige articles? The possible function of an enigmatic artefact. *Prehistoric Studies* 1 (2011) 10, fig. 5.

¹⁶⁴ I am indebted to Erika Gál (Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) for the species determination and for sharing her observations on the animal bone sample.

¹⁶⁵ Surface finds collected by János Győző Szabó in 1960.

¹⁶⁶ Surface finds collected by János Győző Szabó.

¹⁶⁷ É. Kozák: Atkár, Nagyréde és Gyöngyöspata leletei (Les sites archéologiques d'Atkár, Nagyréde et Gyöngyöspata). *EMÉ* 2 (1964) 144.

¹⁶⁸ Surface finds collected by János Győző Szabó; *Kalicz* 1969 23.

¹⁶⁹ Surface finds collected by János Győző Szabó.

¹⁷⁰ *Kalicz* 1969 23.

¹⁷¹ Surface finds collected by János Győző Szabó. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 43 (1991) 16.

¹⁷² Surface finds collected by János Győző Szabó.

A few Baden sherds came to light during the investigation of Palaeolithic deposits in Peskő barlang II¹⁷³ and Petényi barlang,¹⁷⁴ both lying by Felsőtárkány.

The following sites are listed in János Banner's monograph as yielding the occasional stray find: Eger,¹⁷⁵ Mónosbél,¹⁷⁶ Szihalom¹⁷⁷ and Szilvásvár-Istállóskői-barlang.¹⁷⁸ A small mug in the collection of the Hungarian National Museum comes from Hatvan-Kálváriadomb.¹⁷⁹ A few stray Baden sherds were found at Szihalom-Pamlényi tábla.¹⁸⁰

About one-third of the sites have been excavated: Egerfarmos-Vasút alsó,¹⁸¹ Gyöngyöshalász-Encspusztza,¹⁸² Kál 1-Legelő,¹⁸³ Kompolt 15,¹⁸⁴ Ludas,¹⁸⁵ Nagyfüged-Ejzella,¹⁸⁶ Nagyút 1–2-Pásztorszög I–II,¹⁸⁷ Nagyút 3-Göboly-járás II,¹⁸⁸ Poroszló-Aponhát,¹⁸⁹ Poroszló-Ráboly,¹⁹⁰ Poroszló-Földvár utca,¹⁹¹ Poroszló-Vár,¹⁹² Szihalom-Sóhajtó,¹⁹³ Vámosgyörk-Motoranyag telep¹⁹⁴ and the settlement discussed in this study.

While it would be instructive to compare the pottery with a similarly large ceramic sample from other sites, very few of the above sites have been published and thus the Nagyút-Göbolyjárs II settlement and its finds cannot be compared to the assemblages and settlement features of nearby sites. Only the finds from the six Boleráz pits uncovered at Gyöngyöshalász have been published from the region. Eszter Bánffy dated the nine Copper Age features of the Kompolt 15 site to the proto-Boleráz period;¹⁹⁵ the scanty material from this site does not contain any finds comparable to the pottery from Nagyút-Göbolyjárs II.

The typo-chronological traits of the Baden assemblage from Nagyút-Göbolyjárs II had to be examined in a broader perspective in order to determine its position within the Baden sequence. A brief overview and comparison of the different typological schemes proposed for the pottery of the Baden culture seems in order, together with a discussion of their relation to each other and the usefulness of the available ceramic classifications.

The internal periodisation of the Baden culture and its main vessel types are fairly well defined. The first overall periodisation scheme was proposed by Evzen Neustupný, who divided the Baden sequence into five phases (A–E) based on the finds from Slovakia.¹⁹⁶ The early Baden culture (Phases A–B) can be correlated with the Boleráz period. The classical (middle) Baden period is marked by Phases C–D in Neustupný's system, while the late

¹⁷³ László Vértes's excavation in 1955.

¹⁷⁴ Kalicz 1969 23; M. Hermann – D. Jánosy – J. Stiebe – L. Vértes: Ausgrabungen in der Petényi und Peskő-Höhle (Bükk Gebirge). *FolArch* 8 (1956) 4.

¹⁷⁵ Banner 1956 Taf. LXII. 3.

¹⁷⁶ Banner 1956 Site 267.

¹⁷⁷ Banner 1956 Site 268, Taf. LXII. 10–11.

¹⁷⁸ Banner 1956 Site 279, Taf. LXII. 8.

¹⁷⁹ Hungarian National Museum, inv. no. 62.1.39.

¹⁸⁰ Adél Váradi's excavation. A. Várady: Szihalom, Pamlényi-tábla. *RKM* (2001) [2003] 223.

¹⁸¹ László Fodor's excavation in 1973. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 27 (1974) 6.

¹⁸² Szabó 1983.

¹⁸³ Csilla Ács's excavation in 1995. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 49 (1997) 15.

¹⁸⁴ Bánffy – Biró – Vaday 1997.

¹⁸⁵ László Domboróczky's excavation. *RKM* (1998) [2001] 156.

¹⁸⁶ László Fodor's excavation in 1994. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 48 (1997) 103.

¹⁸⁷ László Fodor's excavation in 1994. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 48 (1997) 20.

¹⁸⁸ Csilla Ács's excavation in 1994. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 48 (1997) 21.

¹⁸⁹ Pál Patay's excavation in 1969. *Patay* 1976.

¹⁹⁰ Pál Patay's excavation in 1967–1968. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 22 (1969) 18; J. Korek: A Tisza II. régészeti leletei. [Archaeological remains of Tisza II]. *Szolnok* 1973, 20; László Fodor and János Szabó's excavation in 1975; *Korek* 1985 193, 198–202. fig. 3. 1–15, fig. 4. 1–22.

¹⁹¹ János Győző Szabó's excavation in 1978 and 1983. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 32 (1979) 132; *RégFüz* Ser. I. 37 (1984) 93.

¹⁹² Gyula Nováki's excavation in 2000. *RKM* (2000) [2001] 194.

¹⁹³ János József Szabó's excavation in 1995. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 49 (1997) 27.

¹⁹⁴ Csilla Farkas's excavation in 1997. Cs. Farkas: Rézkori sírok Vámosgyörk határában. Előzetes beszámoló (Gräber aus der Kupferzeit in der Feldmark von Vámosgyörk. Vorbericht). *Mátrai tanulmányok*. Gyöngyös 2001, 9.

¹⁹⁵ Bánffy – Biró – Vaday 1997 37.

¹⁹⁶ Neustupný 1959 277.

Baden period is marked by Phase E, to which he assigned the culture's late regional groups. Neustupný later modified his scheme by refining Phase D.¹⁹⁷ He presented his typological system elaborated for the entire Baden distribution at an international conference,¹⁹⁸ illustrating the phases of his Baden sequence with the material from a few major sites: the early period was represented by the finds from Ohrozim, Jevišovice C1, Boleráz, Neusiedl I, Fonyód and the earliest assemblages from Vučedol. He assigned most sites to Phases C–D (e.g. Pleszow-Zestawice, Drevenik, Ózd, Viss, Nitriánsky Hrádok, Baden, Ossarn, Úny, Budakalász, Hódmezővásárhely, Palotabozsok, etc.), while the late phase was represented by Bošáca, Jevišovice B2, the Řivnac culture and the Kostolac group.

Even though Neustupný's system meticulously defined the main phases of the Baden sequence and can still be broadly used, it was severely criticised and never became widely accepted despite the fact that his system is by far the most precise regarding the culture's periodisation and provides the best typological framework.

The most detailed and most often quoted typological system was elaborated by Němejcová-Pavúková, who devoted several studies to the classification of Baden pottery and the culture's internal chronology and cultural relations.¹⁹⁹ In her study published in 1981, she proposed a new periodisation for the Baden culture. In contrast to Neustupný's five phases (A–E), Němejcová-Pavúková divided the Baden sequence into four phases (Baden I–IV, each marked with different sites), which did not wholly correspond to Neustupný's periodisation.²⁰⁰ She divided Neustupný's Phases A and B into two sub-phases (Baden Ia, Ib and Baden IIa, IIb). She assigned Šturovo to her Baden Ia, leaving Nitriánsky Hrádok-Vysoký Breh in Baden Ib, to which she also assigned Vrbové (Verbó). Of the sites listed by Neustupný in his Phase A, Ohrozim and Jevišovice C1 do not appear in Němejcová-Pavúková's list of sites for this phase. She also listed different sites for her Baden IIa and IIb, which in her periodisation replaced Neustupný's Phase B, leaving out Neusiedl am See and Vučedol, but including the assemblages from the then recently investigated sites at Tekovský Hrádok (Barsvárad), Cervený Hrádok (Barsvörösvár) and Szeghalom-Dióér. Němejcová-Pavúková inserted her Baden III (characterised by the finds from Nevidzany, Viss and Ossarn) between Neustupný's Phases B and C. This led to a major shift compared to the earlier classification and the re-arrangement of the sites earlier assigned to the classical Baden culture. Úny, for example, was now placed into the culture's late classical phase, this being the reason that the so-called Úny group is now generally regarded – in my view, mistakenly – as a late group of the Baden culture. Němejcová-Pavúková noted that her Baden IVa corresponded to Neustupný's Phase C, while her Baden IVb to Neustupný's Phase D. She described Úny as the single site typical for the Baden IVa; her Baden IVb is exemplified by the Chľaba and Ózd sites. Neustupný regarded the Řivnac, Bošáca and Kostolac groups as representing the culture's late groups. These groups (which are actually independent cultures) do not appear in Němejcová-Pavúková's classification as part of the Baden culture. In her 1981 study, Němejcová-Pavúková also elaborated a detailed typological system for her Baden Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb and III periods.

In her 1984 study, Němejcová-Pavúková refined the typology of the early (Boleráz) phase of the Baden culture, complementing the typological chart of the Baden Ib with new types and proposing a new phase for the Boleráz period (Baden Ic).²⁰¹ This modification was based on the finds from Vrbové.²⁰² She argued that the most important trait distinguishing Baden

¹⁹⁷ E. Neustupný: K mladšimu eneolitu v Karpatské kotlině (Zum jüngeren Äneolithikum im Karpatenbecken). SIA 14 (1966) 86.

¹⁹⁸ Neustupný 1973.

¹⁹⁹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964; Němejcová-Pavúková 1979; Němejcová-Pavúková 1981; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984; Němejcová-Pavúková 1991.

²⁰⁰ Němejcová-Pavúková 1981 261.

²⁰¹ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 Obr. 33–34.

²⁰² V. Němejcová-Pavúková: Nálezby bolerázskej skupiny z Vrbového (Funde der Boleráz-Gruppe aus Vrbové). AR 31 (1979) 17–55.

Ib–Ic from the Baden Ic-IIa was the appearance of bowls of Type H2 and H3, decorated with fine fluting on the rim, and that Type H2 was only used during the Baden Ic.²⁰³ The periodisation exemplified by sites was enlarged.²⁰⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková mentioned an earlier and a later Baden culture or used the terms Boleráz, earlier classical Baden and later classical Baden culture to describe the cultural sequence, which she then synchronised with Neustupný's periodisation. She illustrated the successive phases of the culture's continuous development with a chain of sites (mostly from Slovakia), which she regarded as valid for the entire Carpathian Basin. Accordingly, the Baden sequence could best be described by the Letkés(?) – Šturovó – Lánycsók – Blatné – Nitriánsky Hrádok-Vysoký Breh – Vrbové – Žilkovce – Tekovský Hrádok – Balatonboglár – Červený Hrádok – Bíňa (Bény) – Nevidzany sequence.²⁰⁵

In a later study published in 1991 (the unchanged text of a paper read at a conference held in Xanthi in 1981), Němejcová-Pavúková discussed the Aegean connections of the Baden culture as reflected by various stylistic traits and vessel forms (fluting, the changes in the form of vessel handles, cups, jugs and pitchers, and a few more unusual vessel types).²⁰⁶

More elaborate typological charts of the Baden III period were proposed by Anton Točík²⁰⁷ and Anna Endrődi.²⁰⁸ Točík skilfully combined the classification systems worked out by Němejcová-Pavúková and Neustupný, essentially adopting the latter's periodisation, the only difference being that, following Němejcová-Pavúková, he marked the successive phases with Roman numerals instead of letters. Endrődi adopted Němejcová-Pavúková's typology, substituting the latter's vessel types with the ones brought to light on excavations in the broader Budapest area and adding the vessel types which in her view belonged to the Baden IVa.²⁰⁹

The studies quoted in the above have more or less the same sites assigned to different phases. *Table 4* offers an overview of the different periodisation schemes. The table illustrates how new sites were added to the different phases, resulting in a slight optical illusion because we are inclined to believe that the more sites are assigned to a particular phase, the longer that phase lasted. It is also quite clear that the same sites (e.g. Komjatice (Komjât) and Nevidzany) were assigned to different phases by Neustupný and Točík. Adding the synchronisations suggested by Hungarian and Austrian prehistorians would result in even greater "shifts"; however, an analysis of this type would greatly exceed the scope of the present study. The table reveals that the best analogies to the finds from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II come from sites assigned to the Boleráz period and from a region lying at some distance from the site.

The dating of the ceramic assemblage from the Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II based on the analogous finds can be summarised in *Table 5*.

The table is a good illustration that if a specific pit is dated on the strength of the analogies to the artefacts once discarded into them haphazardly, the date of a given pit within the Baden sequence is rather broad owing to the randomly preserved pottery fragments in it. In other words, the above would suggest that the Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II settlement was occupied for a long time, from the Baden Ia to the Baden III representing the culture's classical phase. This was obviously not the case because the infilling of the pits, none of which was particularly deep, could hardly have spanned a period of 100–200 years or even more. The typological analysis thus proved unsuitable for establishing the settlement's internal chronology and for identifying a horizontal stratigraphy at Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II.

The best analogies to the ceramic assemblage from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II can be quoted from Nitriánsky Hrádok-Vysoký Breh, Blatné, Radošina and Lipová, all representing

²⁰³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 142.

²⁰⁴ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 129.

²⁰⁵ Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 129.

²⁰⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1991.

²⁰⁷ Točík 1987a.

²⁰⁸ Endrődi 1997.

²⁰⁹ Endrődi 1997 fig. 4.

Neustupný 1973			Pavúkovi 1981			Pavúkovi 1984			Točík 1987			Pavúkovi 1992		
Baden	Phases	Sites	Baden	Phases	Sites	Baden	Phases	Sites	Baden	Phases	Sites	Baden	Phases	Sites
Early	A	Ohrožim, Jevišovice C1 Nitriansky-Hrádok- Vysoký Breh	Boleráz	I a I b	Šturovo Nitriansky-Hrádok- Vysoký Breh Vrbové	I a Ib Ic	Boleráz	Letkés, Šturovo Lánycsók Blatné Nitriansky-Hrádok- Vysoký Breh Vrbové, Žlkovce		I b I c	Lipove Bajč-Vilkanovo		I a Ib Ic	Boglártele Radošina, Bešenov, Dolná Sredá, Komjatice Pári, Bajč, Bratislava Mala nad Hronom Gradiňa na Bosutu Donnerskirchen
	B	Fonyód, Neusiedl am See Vučedol	Early classical	II a II b	Fonyód Tekovský Hrádok Červený Hrádok Szeghalom-Dióér	II a II b		Pilismarót-Basaharc Šalov, Balatonboglár Bíňa, Tiszakeszi		II	Svodín Komjatice Nevidzany		II a II b	Pilismarót-Basaharc early Šalov, Balatonboglár Bíňa, Tiszakeszi
Classical	C	Pleszów, Drewnik Viss Nitriansky-Hrádok – Zameček Baden, Ossarn Úny, Budakalász	Late classical	III IVa	Nevidzany Viss Ossarn Úny	III IVa		Nevidzany Viss Ossarn Chľaba		IIIa IIIb IIIc	Úny Nitriansky- Hrádok- Zameček Chľaba		III IVa	Nevidzany Viss Ossarn Chľaba, Úny
	D	Hódmezővásárhely Palotabozsok Ózd, Center		IVb	Chľaba, Ózd	IVb		Ózd					IVb	Ózd
Late	E	Jevišovice B2 Rivnac Bošaca group Kostolac group												

Table 4. Periodisation of the Baden culture according to Neustupný, Němejcová-Pavúkovi and Točík

Feature	Dating (based on analogous finds)
17	Ib, Ia–III
24	Ia-Ic, Ib
60	Ia-Ic, Ia-III, Ib, IIa
67	Ia-Ic, Ia-III
73	Ia-Ic, Ia-III
92	Ia-Ic, Ib
93	Ia-Ic, Ib, I-III
94	Ia-Ic, Ia-III, Ib-IIa, Ia, Ib, Ic
102	Ia-Ic, Ia-Ib, Ia, Ib
109	Ia-III, Ib
110	Ia-Ic, Ia-Ib, Ib
130	Ia-Ic, Ib-Ic, Ib, Ia-III
132	Ia-Ic, Ia-Ib, Ib, Ia-III
133	Ia-Ic, Ia, Ib, Ic,
135	Ia-Ic, Ib, Ib-Ic, Ib-IIa, IIa, Ia-III
136	Ia-Ic, Ia-Ib, Ib,IIa
137	Ia-Ic, Ib, Ib-IIa, Ia-III
168	Ia-Ic, Ib, Ia-III
172	Ia-Ic, Ia, Ib, Ib-Ic, Ib-IIa, Ia-III
174	Ia-Ic, Ib, Ib-IIa, Ia-III
176	Ib, Ia-III
178	Ib
187	Ia-Ic, Ia, Ib, Ib-Ic, Ia-III
206	Ia-Ic, Ia, Ib, Ib-Ic, Ib-IIa, IIa, Ia-III
211	Ia-Ic, Ib
228	Ia-Ic, Ib, Ia-III
230	Ia-Ic, Ib, Ic, Ia-III
230–231	Ia-Ic, Ia, Ib, Ia-III
233–234	Ia-Ic
237	Ia-Ic, Ia-III
267	Ia-Ic, Ib-IIa, Ia-III

Table 5. Chronological position of the Baden features at Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II according to Němejcová-Pavúková's typological classification

the Baden Ib period. A few vessels were paralleled by pieces assigned to the Baden Ic from Vrbové and Žlkovce. Some pieces have good counterparts in the Baden Ia material from Šturovo, and parallels in the Baden IIa are not uncommon either. Several pot types survived into the Baden III, although it must be borne in mind that pots, being general household vessels, are unsuitable for a finer dating.

Kalicz and Němejcová-Pavúková disagree on the dating of some of the analogous finds to the pottery from Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. In more recent studies, Kalicz assigned Letkés, Šturovo and Komjatice to the proto-Boleráz period (these sites were previously dated to the Boleráz horizon), and suggested a similar date for Gyöngyöshalász.²¹⁰ It must here be noted that László András Horváth disagrees with Kalicz over the dating of the Gyöngyöshalász site, at least judging from the fact that the site does not appear on his map of proto-Boleráz sites.²¹¹ In my view, the sites in question can be assigned to the Boleráz group, a date supported not only by typological considerations, but also by radiocarbon dates. Despite the few samples submitted to measurement, recent radiocarbon dates imply that there was no chronological difference between Baden Ia, correlated with proto-Boleráz (3630–3360 cal BC), and

²¹⁰ Kalicz 1991 Abb. 17; Kalicz 2001 Karte I.

²¹¹ Horváth 2001 Abb. 5.

Baden Ib–IIa (3640–3370 cal BC), and that both can be assigned to the same chronological horizon.²¹² The radiocarbon dates only allow a chronological distinction between Boleráz and Baden III–IVa.²¹³

The radiocarbon dates for Gyöngyöshalász published by Kalicz indicated that the site was occupied between 3590 and 3400 cal BC.²¹⁴ These dates correspond to the Baden IIb in a recently proposed radiocarbon based chronology for the Baden sequence.²¹⁵ According to the latter framework, Gyöngyöshalász can hardly be assigned to the proto-Boleráz period. A similar discrepancy can be noted in the dating of the Keszthely-Fenekpuszta I site: Kalicz dated the site to 3680–3580 cal BC and assigned it to the proto-Boleráz period,²¹⁶ while the site is placed in the Baden Ia–IIa period in the radiocarbon based periodisation.²¹⁷ These differences can in part be attributed to the fact that the measurements were performed in different laboratories; however, it is also possible that the problem is not one of absolute dating, but of typology: an over-elaborated typology can easily lead to inaccurate dating. In the light of the above, it is hardly surprising that the best analogies to the finds from Nagyút-Göböljárs II date from the Baden Ia–IIa period. As has been mentioned in the above, a horizontal stratigraphy could not be established between the settlement's pits, and thus the dating to the Ia–IIa period is an indication that the currently accepted typology is unsuitable for a finer periodisation.

The layout of the Late Copper Age settlement

Although the excavation of the Nagyút-Göböljárs II site was restricted to the area falling into the planned track of the M3 Motorway, an over one hectare large area could be investigated. The excavated area extended over some 11.340 m², about one-half of the ca. 25,400 m² large site according to Váradi's calculations. As shown in the above, the various pits uncovered across the investigated area yielded a wholly uniform find material, suggesting that the pits had been associated with roughly contemporaneous houses and that an early and late occupation cannot be distinguished within the excavated settlement section.

The layout of a particular settlement can be reconstructed from the various features (pits, post-holes, houses, wells, ditches, etc.). The original function of the pits from which the finds were recovered could rarely be determined; in the documentation they appear as features filled with household refuse. The amount of finds brought to light varied from pit to pit. No more than thirty-two of the fifty excavated pits yielded finds suitable for publication; of these, twenty-two contained a substantial number of pottery fragments, the remaining eighteen a few indistinct sherds or household pottery. This distribution probably reflects the diverse function of pits, but offers little more in the way of information about the settlement.

Pits were round, oval or irregular in shape, usually with sloping sides and level floor. Their diameter ranged between 120 and 360 cm. Feature 67 had a truly impressive size, measuring 410 cm by 700 cm by 860 cm. The depth of the pits varied between 10 and 140 cm, although most were around 30 cm deep, meaning that they were not particularly deep. It seems unlikely that these smaller pits had been used for storing cereals or other foodstuffs; they probably had a different function.

The fill of the pits was rather uniform: a dark layer of humus on top, overlying an ashy layer rich in finds, followed by a black clayey layer (Features 17, 60, 73, 130, 168, 174 and 206). Traces of burning were occasionally observed (Features 94, 102 and 137).

²¹² Wild et al. 2001 1062.

²¹³ Wild et al. 2001 1062.

²¹⁴ Kalicz 2001 406.

²¹⁵ Wild et al. 2001 1062.

²¹⁶ Kalicz 2001 406.

²¹⁷ Wild et al. 2001 1062.

A slightly burnt, 1–2 cm thick patch mixed with burnt daub covering a 50 cm by 30 cm large area was noted on the floor of Pit 102. Two large, slightly burnt animal bones lay under the burnt patch. It would appear that the meat chunks had been wrapped in clay and placed in the fire for roasting. A similar patch with burnt daub fragments was found in Pit 133; according to the excavator, the clay fragments lay in a secondary position.

Feature 130 was described as a “concentration of finds” because it was unclear whether the finds represented a pit or a house dug into the humus, or a Copper Age occupation level. Pit 136 was indicated by a similar concentration of finds.

A post-hole was identified in Pit 24. Pits 168 and 267 each contained a smaller pit, the one in Pit 168 having a diameter of ca. 70 cm. It seems likely that an upright timber had been placed in the pit.

None of the features could be unambiguously interpreted as a clay extraction pit. The clay used for manufacturing pottery and for daub was perhaps extracted from the larger pits containing fewer finds.

Several amorphous pit complexes were uncovered during the excavations, some of which could be assigned to the Baden culture (Pits 67, 93, 94, 108–110, 187, 211, 228–231 and 233–234). These had perhaps been used for various household activities.

Aside from the settlement’s refuse pits, two wells dating from the Late Copper Age were also uncovered (Features 178 and 255), each containing a handful of Baden sherds. One well (Feature 178) was 168 cm deep and yielded a high number of burnt daub fragments. The other well (Feature 255) had a fill of blackish humus on top which graded into clay towards the bottom. A band of charcoal was noted in the fill. The 128 cm deep well was dug into an oval feature with sloping sides from a depth of 74–85 cm.

A long section of an elliptical double ditch was uncovered (Features 189–190). Its fill contained indistinct Neolithic sherds; the ditch itself was cut by features dating from later periods (Copper Age, Sarmatian period, Avar Age) and thus its date is uncertain. No independent Neolithic features were found in the excavated area and the few Neolithic pottery sherds were all stray finds. Feature 275, containing a few Copper Age sherds, cut through the double ditch; this pit, then, was later than the ditch and thus it seems unlikely that the ditch was dug during the Late Copper Age.

No hearths or ovens came to light in the investigated area. Cooking and the preparation of food was perhaps performed in the areas where burnt patches with daub were found. No remains whatsoever indicating the one-time presence of houses were found at Nagyút-Göböljárás II. The high number of burnt daub fragments recovered from the pits nonetheless provided evidence for the one-time existence of buildings with daub walls. The houses of the settlement were not outlined by the post-holes enclosing a rectangular area and neither were there large pits for the posts supporting the purlin among the post-holes, indicating that the settlement’s occupants lived in buildings constructed using some other technique.

A closer look at the plan of the excavation (*fig. 1*) reveals four (or perhaps five) areas where various features of the Baden culture lie in close proximity to each other and enclose an “empty” area. The cluster of features is usually made up of a larger (Features 67, 228–231, 258–259–260) and several smaller pits. The larger pits generally contained few finds (Feature 67) or did not contain typical Late Copper Age artefacts, while the smaller pits yielded a rich assemblage of finds. The larger pits were probably used for various household activities. The function of the smaller pits is unclear, but it is quite certain that they were not refuse pits.

One of these areas is outlined by Features 2, 17, 74 and 67; there is a ca. 30 m long empty area between Pits 17 and 67. None of the pits contained many finds.

Another “empty” area measuring ca. 25 m by 50 m was enclosed by Pits 87, 92, 168, 172, 136, 206, 109 and 127, of which Pits 136, 168, 172 and 206 yielded an impressive number of finds, while the other pits hardly contained any distinctive pieces.

Yet another 30 m by 20 m large “feature-free” area lay between Pits 109, 206, 228–231, 237, 211 and 200. A rich assemblage was recovered from Pits 206, 211 and 228–231; the other pits contained a minimal number of finds.

A fourth area was surrounded by Pits 228–231, 237, 212, 187, 255–256, 258–260, 234, 178 and 174. Its size was roughly 20 m by 20 m. A larger assembly of pottery fragments was brought to light from Pits 174, 187 and 228–231; the other pits were virtually devoid of characteristic ceramics.

A fifth “empty” area perhaps lay enclosed by Pits 67, 58, 73 and 60, and Pits 74, 133 and 132, of which Pits 60, 73, 132 and 133 yielded noteworthy finds.

It seems to me that the above-ground buildings used by the settlement’s occupants stood in these seemingly empty areas. The houses can be conceptualised as log cabin-like houses with plastered walls, at least judging from the burnt daub fragments recovered from the pits. The size of the groundplans varied (30 m by 20 m, 15 m by ? m, 25 m by 50 m, 20 m by 30 m and 20 m by 20 m), but they all fall into the range conforming to a family house. The pit clusters suggest the one-time presence of about four or five houses occupied by nuclear families, who ensured the constant supply of water needed for their daily activities from the wells in addition to the seasonal stream flowing near the settlement.

The layout of Late Copper Age settlements has received but scanty attention. Most excavation reports mention pits; the laconic reports rarely speak of other settlement features such as houses, wells, ovens, ditches and the like. Few detailed publications of excavated Baden sites have appeared and thus the currently available evidence does not allow any far-reaching conclusions or generalisations regarding the layout of the culture’s settlements.

Most Baden settlements are made up of pits. Depending on the size of the investigated area, the number of uncovered pits ranges from a handful to several hundred. The number of pits may be regarded as an indication of the settlement’s extent (if its entire area could be investigated) or of the size of the excavated area. The large-scale salvage excavations allow fairly accurate estimates of a settlement’s one-time extent and thus the number of pits uncovered at these sites reflect the size of the one-time settlement.

The following figures are available for a few major Late Copper Age sites: Balatonkeresztúr: 248 pits;²¹⁸ Balatonőszöd-Temetői dűlő: 2240 features;²¹⁹ Budapest-Csepel Island-Vízmű: 25 pits;²²⁰ Abony-Serkeszék dűlő: 33 pits;²²¹ Gyál-Site 13: 34 pits and a ditch;²²² Monor: 39 pits and a ditch;²²³ Budapest-Káposztásmegyer: 47 pits;²²⁴ Nagykanizsa-Billa: 41 pits;²²⁵ Ikrény: 75 pits;²²⁶ Maglód: 77 pits;²²⁷ Budapest-Rákoscscaba, majorhegy, Dél: 80 features;²²⁸ Kecskemét-Ballószög: 90 pits;²²⁹ Nagykanizsa-Inkey kápolna, Római temető I.: 134 features;²³⁰ Solt-Erdélyi-tanya: 284 features (including 4 houses and 16

²¹⁸ Szilvia Fábián and Gábor Serlegi’s excavation. I would here like to thank Szilvia Fábián for kindly sharing this information. *Sz. Fábián – G. Serlegi: Egy telep hét élete – ember és táj kapcsolata Balatonkeresztúr-Réti-dűlő lelőhelyen* (Seven life of a settlement: The people and their environment at the Balatonkeresztúr-Réti-dűlő archaeological site), in: M. Balogh (ed.): *Diszciplínák határain innen és túl*. Budapest 2007, 273–284.

²¹⁹ T. Horváth: Balatonőszöd-Temetői dűlő, in: K. Belényesi – Sz. Honti – V. Kiss (eds): *Gördülő idő. Régészeti feltárások az M7-es autópálya Somogy megyei szakaszán Zamárdi és Ordacsehi között*. Budapest 2007, 99. Tünde Horváth noted that about 70 per cent of the 3209 archaeological features uncovered at the site date from the Late Copper Age.

²²⁰ Anna Endrődi and Attila M. Horváth’s excavation. RKM (1999) [2002] 27.

²²¹ Ágnes Kovács’s excavation. *Á. Kovács: Abony, Serkeszék-dűlő*. RKM (2003) [2004] 152.

²²² Tamás Péterváry’s excavation. *Péterváry 2002* 213.

²²³ Klára Kővári’s excavation. *K. Kővári: Monor, Berek*. RKM (2001) [2003] 192.

²²⁴ A. Endrődi: Badeni idoltöredék Káposztásmegyer-Farkaserdőről (Badener Idolfragment aus Káposztásmegyer-Farkaserdő). *ArchÉrt* 114 (1987–1988) 80.

²²⁵ P. Barna 2003 97.

²²⁶ András Figler’s excavation. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 44 (1992) 15.

²²⁷ Tibor Rácz and Csilla Siklódi’s excavation. *T. Rácz – Cs. Siklódi: Maglód, 1. számú lelőhely*. RKM (2005) [2006] 267.

²²⁸ Zsuzsa Virágh’s excavation. *Zs. Virágh: Budapest, XVII. Rákoscscaba, Major-hegy Dél (M0 BP 05/2 lh.)*. RKM (2005) [2006] 212.

²²⁹ Attila Horváth and László Pintér’s excavation. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 49 (1997) 15.

²³⁰ A series of Late Copper Age pits arranged into regular rows were uncovered at the Nagykanizsa-Inkey kápolna-Római temető I site. The pits lay beside above-ground, timber-framed houses. László Horváth’s excavation. *L. Horváth: Nagykanizsa, Inkey-kápolna, Római temető I*. RKM (2006) [2007] 236.

ditches);²³¹ Esztergom-Szentkirály, Duna dűlő: 340 pits;²³² Pilismarót-Szobi rév: 500 pits;²³³ Ecser-Site 6: 292 pits²³⁴ and an additional 406 pits.²³⁵

While the function of the pits undoubtedly varied, the finds rarely offer any clues as to their original function. The pits uncovered at Keszthely-Fenékpusztá were storage pits judging from the substantial amount of cereal grains on their floor.²³⁶ The laconic excavation reports provide little in the way of information on settlement features other than pits. Fireplaces, ovens and kilns are occasionally mentioned.²³⁷ A plastering of pebbly clay was occasionally observed in front of the firing chamber of some kilns. Ethnographic analogies provide a possible explanation for this phenomenon: the vessels were probably fired using the pit firing technique.²³⁸ Some ovens were demonstrably used for baking bread, roasting grains and drying fruits.²³⁹ An oven found at Ecser-Site 6 was described as a baking oven.²⁴⁰ An oven was found inside a small sunken structure provided with protective roofing at Kaposvár-Várdomb.²⁴¹

Several Late Copper Age ditches have been uncovered during more recent excavations. Sixteen ditches, including two rondels, were identified at Solt-Erdélyi-tanya,²⁴² and various ditches from the Late Copper Age have also been reported from Gyál-Site 13,²⁴³ Monor²⁴⁴ and Ecser-Site 6.²⁴⁵ A ditch system constructed in two phases was uncovered at Vác-Székhegy whose fill contained finds of the Boleráz group for the greater part.²⁴⁶

Few fortified settlements are known from the Baden period. In his systematic overview of these sites, Točík noted that palisades were constructed for defending the settlements in the mountainous regions and near caves.²⁴⁷ Most were circular or elliptical and had a single entrance only; they were constructed from a combination of earth, timber and branches. It is unclear whether these structures were indeed defensive in nature or were simply animal pens for livestock. The remains of palisades are known from the Boleráz period (Bajč) and from the later Baden period too (e.g. at Nitriánsky Hrádok-Zámeček). Most structures of this type occur in the distribution of the Viss and Ózd groups.

The perhaps most important issue in any discussion of settlements and settlement layouts is the house, the constant, stable, durable building used for human habitation. Buildings conforming to this definition are not known from the Baden culture despite the earlier assumptions concerning the existence of “pit-houses” and more recent attempts to reconstruct houses from larger pits, pit complexes and post-holes.²⁴⁸ There is virtually no

²³¹ Ágnes Somogyvári's excavation. *Somogyvári 2003* 284.

²³² Etelka Kövecses-Varga's excavation. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 42 (1991) 11–12.

²³³ The site and its finds will be evaluated by the present author. The number of pits is based on the field documentation.

²³⁴ Róbert Patay's excavation. *Kulcsár et al. 2005* 231.

²³⁵ Róbert Patay's excavation. *Patay 2006* 194.

²³⁶ *Bondár 2003* 12.

²³⁷ *M. Bondár*: Késő rézkori kemence Esztergom-Diósvölgyben (Spätkupferzeitlicher Ofen in Esztergom-Diósvölgy). *CommArchHung* (1987) 42; *Bondár – Honti – Kiss 2000* 98.

²³⁸ *Bondár – Honti – Kiss 2000* 98.

²³⁹ *A. Endrődi – F. Gyulai*: Hearths and other Finds of the Late Copper Age Baden Culture at Budapest-Csepel Island (Gynaecomorphic vessels, archeobotanical remains). *ArchÉrt* 125 (1998–2000) [2001], 41, with an overview of the period's different oven/kiln types.

²⁴⁰ Róbert Patay's excavation. *Patay 2006* 194.

²⁴¹ Zsolt Gallina and Krisztina Somogyi's excavation. *Zs. Gallina – K. Somogyi*: Kaposvár, Várdomb-dűlő. *RKM* (2002) [2004] 223.

²⁴² Ágnes Somogyvári's excavation. *Somogyvári 2003*

²⁴³ Tamás Péterváry's excavation. *Péterváry 2002* 213.

²⁴⁴ Klára Kővári's excavation. *K. Kővári*: Monor, Berek. *RKM* (2001) [2003] 192.

²⁴⁵ Róbert Patay's excavation. *Patay 2006* 194.

²⁴⁶ Klára Kővári's excavation. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 49 (1997) 29–30.

²⁴⁷ *Točík 1987a*.

²⁴⁸ *T. Horváth*: Late Copper Age settlement in Balatonöszöd, Hungary. *ActaArchCarp* 39 (2004) 65–68; *T. Horváth – K. Gherdán – K. Herbach – Zs. Vasáros*: Häuser der Badener Kultur am Fundort Balatonöszöd-Temetői dűlő. *ActaArchHung* 58 (2007) 43–105.

archaeological evidence from the roughly two thousand Baden sites²⁴⁹ for the existence of houses or residential structures.²⁵⁰ No sunken houses or pit-houses which can be securely assigned to the Baden culture have been found during the large-scale archaeological investigations of the past decades,²⁵¹ again supporting the suggestion that the houses used by the Baden population were log-cabin-like structures erected on sill logs leaving few, if any, traces in the archaeological record. The construction of these houses called for more sophisticated architectural knowledge than that of timber-framed buildings; at the same time, little is preserved of these houses after they have decayed.

It seems most unlikely that the Baden communities lived their life in pit-houses, given their complex economy and elaborate rituals. The use of wagons enabled travel over large distances and, as a result, orientation in the surrounding world. The apsidal chieftain's house uncovered at Vučedol belies the assumption that the Baden communities had forgotten the art of house construction. On the contrary, the Baden population perfected the architectural traditions of earlier periods and erected log cabin-like buildings plastered with clay instead of the earlier timber-framed houses. The existence of houses is indicated by the daub fragments recovered from the pits and occupation levels of the culture's sites, as well as by the plaster fragments, some of which bore painted patterns.²⁵² It seems to me that the reconstruction of larger pit complexes as houses can be wholly rejected.

Summary

The Baden settlement investigated at Nagyút-Göböljárás II can be assigned to Němejcová-Pavúková's Baden Ib–Ic period on the strength of the analogies to the pottery. Even though some vessel forms make an appearance already in the Baden Ia, while others remained in use until the Baden IIa or as long as the Baden III, the greater part of the finds fall into the Baden Ib–Ic, i.e. the Boleráz period. The finds came to light on a settlement which, judging from the estimated time during which the pits became infilled, can hardly have been occupied over several generations, suggesting that the Baden Ib–Ic phases cannot have spanned several generations either. This, in turn, calls for a review of the duration of the Boleráz and Baden periods within the Baden sequence, usually estimated at five hundred years.²⁵³

Of the settlement features uncovered at the Nagyút-Göböljárás II site (houses, pits, wells, ditches, etc.), the pits and the wells can be securely assigned to the Late Copper Age. Judging from the Late Copper Age pit overlying it, the ditch probably dates from an earlier period. Although leaving no visible traces in the archaeological record, the houses used by the site's occupants can be reconstructed in the empty areas between the pits. The typological uniformity and contemporaneity of the finds suggest that the settlement's inhabitants built their houses at roughly the same time. It would appear that four or five families (?) lived in the investigated settlement section. The water needed for daily activities was ensured by the two wells in addition to the seasonal streams flowing near the settlement. The occupants conducted their daily activities (spinning and weaving, pottery and tool manufacture, cooking, storage, etc.) in different areas; some of these activities were performed in pits of differing function. The size and relatively rapid infilling of the pits would suggest that the settlement was not

²⁴⁹ Based on the database of the currently known Baden sites assembled by the present author, enabled by two grants from the National Research Fund (OTKA T 023718 and T 037503). The gazetteer is continuously supplemented with the newly-published sites.

²⁵⁰ Banner 1956 211–216, M. Bondár: A badeni kultúra telepe Balatonmagyaródon (Die Siedlung der Badener Kultur von Balatonmagyaród). *ZalaiMúz* 3 (1991) 137–154, Bondár 2003 12.

²⁵¹ Katalin Ottományi reported sunken houses from Budaörs-Frank-tanya: K. Ottományi: Budaörs, Frank-tanya. RKM (2002) [2003] 185; Ágnes Somogyvári mentions four houses at Solt-Erdélyi-tanya: Somogyvári 2003.

²⁵² Balatonőszöd: T. Horváth – K. Herbach – K. Gherdán – Zs. Vasáros: A badeni kultúra épületei Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dűlő lelőhelyen (Houses of the Baden culture at Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dűlő). *Ősrégészeti Levelek* 7 (2005) fig. 9; Ecser-Site 6: Róbert Patay's excavation: Kulcsár et al. 2005 231.

²⁵³ Maran 1998a 503.

occupied for long; it was perhaps abandoned owing to the exhaustion of the surrounding land or for some other reason unknown to us because there is no archaeological evidence indicating that the settlement had been destroyed by fire.

It was clear from the initial overview of the find assemblage that the settlement can be dated to the early Baden period. However, three major cultural complexes can be distinguished in this period – proto-Boleráz, Boleráz and Cernavodă – and thus all three cultural categories had to be considered.

Many studies have been devoted to the Boleráz group since Neustupný first distinguished the group within the Baden sequence, which he divided into five phases.²⁵⁴ His work was followed by the typological and chronological frameworks proposed by Točík²⁵⁵ and Němejcová-Pavúková.²⁵⁶ The heritage of the Boleráz group in Hungary was first discussed by István Torma,²⁵⁷ whose gazetteer of sites was later supplemented with the sites in eastern Hungary.²⁵⁸ Following Němejcová-Pavúková's studies in this field, Torma later distinguished the finds of the post-Boleráz period in the Hungarian corpus of finds.²⁵⁹ István Ecsedy's research focused on the heritage of the Cernavodă III culture in Hungary.²⁶⁰ I too devoted a study to the relations between the Boleráz group and the Cernavodă III culture in the publication on the finds from one of the period's settlements.²⁶¹ Kalicz can be credited with identifying and distinguishing the finds of the proto-Boleráz period.²⁶² The new advances made in the research of the early Baden period were reviewed at an international conference held in 1999.²⁶³ In a recent study on the current state of Baden studies in Hungary, I noted that the early Baden period has been fairly well researched, although the various aspects of the period itself have not been particularised.²⁶⁴

It has been mentioned in the above that there are few published assemblages from the broader region of the Nagyút-Göböljyárás II site and thus there was no comparative material for the pottery and other finds from the settlement. The comparable assemblages from more distant regions (Slovakia, Moravia and Transdanubia) and far-lying territories (Switzerland, Austria, Romania, former Yugoslavia) raise the question of why the culture's pottery is so uniform over such an extensive territory?

In the 1960s, the appearance of a new uniform material culture was usually explained by migration. The comparison of cultures lying in distant regions (and often also separated by several centuries or even millennia) based on random artefact types often led to erroneous conclusions. The hypothesis that the emergence of the Baden culture can be linked to the migration of Trojan communities is now simply a curio of Baden studies, similarly to the explanation citing the catalysing role of the steppean population interring its dead under kurgans. The finds from recent excavations in Greece have brought a re-assessment of various typological traits which were earlier believed to have a chronological significance (fluting, various handle types, cup types, etc.). The date and place of the emergence of the Baden culture remains unresolved despite the many theories proposed for the formation of the cultural complex characterised by its uniform pottery across an extensive area. The situation is further complicated by the variances between the culture's traditional and radiocarbon

²⁵⁴ Neustupný 1959; Neustupný 1973.

²⁵⁵ Točík 1987; Točík 1987a

²⁵⁶ Němejcová-Pavúková 1964; Němejcová-Pavúková 1979; Němejcová-Pavúková 1981; Němejcová-Pavúková 1984; Němejcová-Pavúková 1991.

²⁵⁷ Torma 1969; Torma 1973.

²⁵⁸ Korek 1985.

²⁵⁹ Torma 1977.

²⁶⁰ Ecsedy 1973; I. Ecsedy: The People of the Pitgrave Kurgans in eastern Hungary. FontArchHung. Budapest 1979.

²⁶¹ Bondár – Matuz – Szabó 1998.

²⁶² Kalicz 1991.

²⁶³ Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 2002.

²⁶⁴ Bondár 2003.

dating. The many diverse proposals for the culture's emergence and spread, i.e. the historical process of "Badenification", will be illustrated with a few examples.

Kalicz argued that certain vessel forms and decorative elements could be attributed to successive waves of cultural impacts from the south and the south-east, whose influence can be demonstrated from the Middle Copper Age onward.²⁶⁵ In his discussion of the Balaton group, he noted that there were major differences between Balaton I, Balaton II and Balaton III, and that each was shaped by different cultural components.²⁶⁶ He distinguished the assemblages which he labelled proto-Boleráz on the basis of these differences,²⁶⁷ noting that the finds reflected repeated cultural influences from the south. A brief "proto-Cernavodă III" intrusion could also be demonstrated in the Carpathian Basin, primarily in the Great Hungarian Plain.²⁶⁸ The second wave of cultural impacts from the south-east led to the appearance of a find horizon (proto-Boleráz) in which the antecedents of the later Boleráz group could be noted. He separated the proto-Boleráz horizon from Balaton-Lásinja II–III and listed twenty-three sites yielding finds of this type. Kalicz correlated this horizon with Balaton III.²⁶⁹ In his most recent study,²⁷⁰ listing thirty-three sites of the proto-Boleráz horizon,²⁷¹ Kalicz outlined two phases of the process of uniformisation across a vast area. A part of the sites listed by Kalicz were assigned to the Boleráz Ia–Ib by Němejcová-Pavúková (Šturovo, Komjatice, Letkés).

Disagreeing with Kalicz, Němejcová-Pavúková rejected his arguments that the emergence of the Baden culture could be explained by a migration to the Carpathian Basin from South-East Europe. She demonstrated that several traits of the early Baden material had their counterparts in the finds of the preceding period, indicating strong ties and a continuous cultural development.²⁷² In her view, the earlier cultures in the later Baden distribution all contributed to the culture's formation, while the integration itself can hardly be conceptualised without cultural impacts from the Aegean–Anatolian world. Several typological traits suggest that the Baden culture (and the related Cernavodă III, Coţofeni, Ezero, Dikili Tash and Sitagroi complexes) emerged more or less simultaneously, and that the Baden culture can be regarded as the northernmost cultural province of the Early Bronze Age of the eastern Mediterranean.²⁷³ One intriguing aspect is that Němejcová-Pavúková did not find the Aegean counterpart to the earliest phase (Baden Ia, corresponding to Kalicz's proto-Boleráz).

From his typological analysis of the proto-Boleráz assemblages, László András Horváth drew the surprising conclusion that analogies to the proto-Boleráz wares could be found in the later Troy I period.²⁷⁴ He supplemented Kalicz's distribution map with a few new sites, but also discarded a number of sites earlier assigned to the proto-Boleráz horizon.²⁷⁵

In a recent monograph on the Baden culture,²⁷⁶ Joseph Maran argued that there were cultural contacts between the Carpathian Basin and the Aegean, evidenced by the Bratislava

²⁶⁵ Kalicz 1982; Kalicz 1991; Kalicz 2001.

²⁶⁶ N. Kalicz: A balatoni csoport emlékei a Dél-Dunántúlon (Funde der Balaton-Gruppe in Südtransdanubien). JPMÉ 14–15 (1969–1970) 87–88.

²⁶⁷ Kalicz 1982 9, note 30; N. Kalicz: On the chronological Problems of the Neolithic and Copper Age in Hungary. MittArchInst 14 (1985) 33; N. Kalicz: Die chronologische Verhältnisse zwischen der Badener Kultur und den Kurgangräbern in Ostungarn. Praehistorica XV. Acta Instituti Praehistorici Universitatis Carolinae Pragensis. M. Richter (hrsg.): Acta des XIV. Internationales Symposium Prag-Liblice 20–24. 10. 1986. Praha 1989, 122; Kalicz 1991 375, 380–381; N. Kalicz: Die Balaton-Lásinja Kultur und ihre südlichen Beziehungen. StudPraehist 11–12 (1992) 314; Kalicz 2001.

²⁶⁸ Kalicz 1991 375, 380.

²⁶⁹ Kalicz 1991 Abb. 17.

²⁷⁰ Kalicz 2001 405–406.

²⁷¹ Kalicz 2001 Karte 1.

²⁷² Němejcová-Pavúková 1984 140.

²⁷³ Němejcová-Pavúková 1991 81.

²⁷⁴ Horváth 2001 487.

²⁷⁵ Horváth 2001 Abb. 5.

²⁷⁶ Maran 1998a.

type bowls.²⁷⁷ He suggested the possibility that the Baden culture had evolved in Europe whence it spread eastward.²⁷⁸

The dichotomy between the traditional chronology based on typological comparisons and radiocarbon chronology further complicated the study of possible cultural contacts and the dating of individual cultures. New terminologies and labels are applied to mark even the smallest cultural divergences, a practice that is usually the reflection of still unresolved problems – one consequence being that it is increasingly difficult to find one's way in the terminological maze. While earlier research was content to divide a particular cultural sequence according to the traditional early-classical-late triple periodisation or by phases marked with numerals or letters, today almost every culture has been given a proto-, pre- and/or post-developmental phase which, more often than not, simply marks some differences without an in-depth analysis of the nature of the difference.

One long-standing debt of Baden studies is the detailed analysis of the proto-Boleráz horizon, the cultural unit identified during the examination of finds collected during field surveys. There is a palpable uncertainty in the term itself and in its usage. The cultural re-assignment of various sites merely adds to this confusion. The prefix *proto-* is used to denote the earliest, the first formed, the ancestral form. The meaning of *prototype* is the original, the earliest, the ancestral form or model on which later forms are based. If the term proto-Boleráz is used in this sense, we should be able to find the very first site from which the later Boleráz group emerged. This is obviously an impossible task. When introducing the label proto-Boleráz, Kalicz merely wanted to denote the process whereby the pottery of the Hunyadihalom–Sălcuța–Retz–Furchenstich communities changed and underwent a transformation, the outcome of which was the emergence of a new ceramic assemblage, the proto-Boleráz, which bore little, if any, resemblance to its “roots”.

In the current state of research, there is a definite uncertainty regarding the interpretation of Cernavodă III, proto-Boleráz and Boleráz, reflected by the widely differing views concerning these cultural units and the divergent usage of these terms. Some scholars regard Cernavodă III and Boleráz as two distinct cultural entities and do not link the two (Němejcová-Pavúková, Tasić, Medović, Roman, Kalicz), while others use the label Cernavodă III–Boleráz to mark typological similarities, but not a chronological contemporaneity (Ecsedy, Szabó and the authors of the MRT 8 volume). The term is often used inappropriately, leading to the mistaken impression that Cernavodă III and Boleráz refer to the same cultural unit. The designation of the assemblages directly preceding the Cernavodă III and Boleráz culture is also vague because the proto-Boleráz horizon has so far been documented on a few sites only: early Boleráz, proto-Boleráz, proto-Cernavodă III, early Cernavodă, Vorbaden, Frühcernavodă are all used to describe this horizon.

For my part, I second the opinion that Cernavodă III and Boleráz are two separate cultures emerging in wholly different cultural milieus. The boundaries of their distribution are fairly clear; the contact zone between the two lay in the Carpathian Basin and the lands of former Yugoslavia. (The Boleráz site near Sofia must be mentioned here because it implies that the contact zone may have lain farther south if other similar sites will be discovered).

There have been repeated attempts at identifying the region where the Baden culture emerged. Irrespective of whether the formation the Baden culture – characterised by a fairly homogenous material culture over its extensive distribution – can be attributed to cultural impacts from the south or to local development, or a combination of the two, the Carpathian Basin appears to have been a key region in the culture's emergence.

The publication of radiocarbon-based absolute dates for the Baden culture resulted in the re-assessment of several cultural traits earlier believed to mark cohesion or, conversely, dissimilarity. The migration of various population groups from the south, the south-east and

²⁷⁷ Maran 1997; Maran 1998 508–512. Maran's list was supplemented with additional pieces by the present author: M. Bondár: Contacts of the Early Period of the Baden Culture in the light of a unique vessel type. *Antaeus* 25 (2002) 405–422.

²⁷⁸ Maran 1998 520–521.

the east cannot be wholly rejected, nor can the arrival of communities from the north or west. The possibility of north to south cultural contacts and impacts, as well as of migrations has been more recently suggested,²⁷⁹ especially in the light of the use of wheeled vehicles and the increasing evidence for the early spread of wagons in Europe.²⁸⁰

Owing to its central location, the Carpathian Basin has always mediated between east and west, north and south during the millennia of prehistory. The explanations proposed for the cultural uniformisation process (Badenification/"Badenisierung"/Baden complex) have become more elaborate, with the emphasis shifting to a predominantly local development and the transformation of regional cultures (best traced in pottery styles) coloured to some extent by the successive arrival of groups from various directions.²⁸¹ The process of uniformisation began well before the emergence of the Baden culture, as shown by the widespread use of handles with a disc base and fluting, as well as by the appearance of certain vessel forms.

Modern excavation and sampling techniques combined with sophisticated documentation procedures and, not least, the publication of the huge volume of finds unearthed during the large-scale salvage excavations preceding motorway constructions and other construction projects will no doubt provide an answer to many issues still bedevilling Baden studies, such as various aspects of trade and cultural connections, the traded commodities and the trading networks. The large-scale excavations will no doubt provide a wealth of information on settlement layouts and settlement patterns, enabling a better understanding of various phenomena that have received little attention until now or have proven enigmatic owing to isolated occurrences. The analysis of this large body of information, the identification of broader cultural patterns calls for new approaches and new research strategies; even more important is a healthy measure of self-moderation to resist the temptation of creating new labels for the same body of finds, leading to the transformation of the existing terminology into an impenetrable jungle.

A chronology based on an over-refined and over-detailed classification system can easily become the source of more misunderstandings than the earlier cultural periodisations, and can therefore only be applied with reservations. The evaluation of the finds from Nagyút-Göböljyárás II indicated that even the application of the most widely accepted typological scheme did not yield the results expected from a detailed analysis, even in the case of a large ceramic assemblage. There is no truly perfect typological scheme for the reliable periodisation of hand-thrown prehistoric wares even for a varied and good quality ceramic repertoire as that of the Baden culture because vessel types tend to lose their original "meaning" owing to the continuously enlarged typological classes and their modification according to the recurring variations.

While acknowledging the usefulness of typological schemes for the cultural attribution of find assemblages – and fully aware of the randomness with which the pieces of a household set were discarded, as well as of the haphazardness by which the discarded pieces are eventually brought to light during an excavation – we should not forget that pottery represents but one aspect of prehistoric life. Greater emphasis must therefore be placed on the complex excavation of settlements and more detailed field observations which often provide invaluable clues on the daily life and activities of prehistoric communities.

²⁷⁹ Maran 1997; Maran 1998; Maran 1998a; P. Roman: Die Cernavodă III-Boleráz-Kulturerscheinung im Gebiet der Unteren Donau, in: *Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 2002* 13–59.

²⁸⁰ Bondár 2004; M. Bondár: Le chariot en Europe au Chalcolithique récent, in: P. Pétrequin – M. Arbogast, A. – M. Pétrequin – S. van Willigen – M. Bailly (eds): *Premiers chariots, premiers araires. La diffusion de la traction animale en Europe pendant les IV^e et III^e millénaires avant notre ère*. Collection de Recherches Archéologiques. Monographies 29. Paris 2006, 225–237.

²⁸¹ For a discussion of this problem: M. Furholt – M. Szymt – A. Zastawny (eds): *The Baden Complex and the Outside World*. Proceedings of the 12th Annual Meeting of the EAA in Cracow 19–24th September 2006. Bonn 2008; M. Bondár – P. Raczky (eds): *The Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász*. Budapest 2009; M. Furholt: *Die nördlichen Badener Keramikstile im Kontext des mitteleuropäischen Spätneolithikums (3650–2900 v. Chr.)*. Studien zur Archäologie in Ostmitteleuropa 3. Bonn 2009.

REFERENCES

- Banner 1956* J. Banner: Die Pécelér Kultur. ArchHung 35. Budapest 1956.
- Bánffy – Biró – Vaday 1997* E. Bánffy – K. Biró – A. Vaday: Újkőkori és rézkori telepnyomok Kompolt 15. sz. lelőhelyen (Neolithic and Chalcolithic Finds from Kompolt, site Nr. 15). Agria 33 (1997) 19–57.
- P. Barna 2003* J. P. Barna: Késő rézkori település Nagykanizsa-Billa lelőhelyen (Late Copper Age Settlement in Nagykanizsa-Billa), in: L. Horváth (ed.): 50 éves a nagykanizsai Thúry György Múzeum. ZalaiMúz 12 (2003) 97–142.
- Bondár 2003* M. Bondár: A badeni kultúra kutatási helyzete Magyarországon (Vázlat) (Der Forschungsstand der Badener Kultur in Ungarn. Abriss). MFMÉ–StudArch 8 (2003) 7–30.
- Bondár 2004* M. Bondár: A kocsi a késő rézkori Európában (Der Wagen im spätkupferzeitlichen Europa). ArchÉrt 129 (2004) 5–34.
- Bondár – Honti – Kiss 2000* M. Bondár – Sz. Honti – V. Kiss: Az M7-es autópálya Somogy megyei szakaszának megelőző régészeti feltárása (1992–1999). Előzetes jelentés I. (The preceding archeological excavation of the planing M7 highway in County Somogy (1992–1999). Preliminary report I). SMK 14 (2000) 91–114.
- Bondár – Matuz – Szabó 1998* M. Bondár – E. D. Matuz – J. J. Szabó: Rézkori és bronzkori településnyomok Battonya határában (Kupfer- und bronzezeitliche Siedlungsspuren in der Gemarkung von Battonya). MFMÉ–StudArch 4 (1998) 7–53.
- Capitani – Leuzinger 1998* A. Capitani – U. Leuzinger: Siedlungsgeschichte, einheimische Traditionen und Fremdeinflüsse im Übergangsfeld zwischen Pfyn- und Horgener Kultur. Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte 81 (1998) 237–249.
- Dimitrijević 1979* S. Dimitrijević: Badenska kultura, in: N. Tasić (red.): Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja. III. Eneolitsko doba. Sarajevo 1979, 183–234.
- Ecsedy 1973* I. Ecsedy: Újabb adatok a tiszántúli rézkor történetéhez (New data on the history of the Copper Age in the region beyond the Tisza). BMMK 2 (1973) 3–38.
- Ecsedy 1978* I. Ecsedy: Die Funde der spätkupferzeitlichen Boleráz Gruppe von Lánycsók. JPMÉ 22 (1977) [1978] 163–183.
- Endrődi 1997* A. Endrődi: A késő rézkori badeni kultúra Budapest, Andor utcai telep anyaga a kulturális kapcsolatok tükrében (Die Siedlungsmaterialien der spätkupferzeitlichen Badener Kultur aus der Andorstasse im Spiegel der kulturellen Verbindungen). BudRég 31 (1997) 121–175.
- Horváth 2001* L. A. Horváth: Die relativchronologische Position des Protoboleráz-Horizontes aufgrund seiner südlichen Komponenten. Cernavodă III-Boleráz Finds in North West Romania, in: *Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 2002* 459–515.
- Horváth 2006* T. Horváth: A badeni kultúráról – rendhagyó módon (About Baden Culture – an irregular approach). JAMÉ 48 (2006) 89–133.
- Kalicz 1969* N. Kalicz: Heves megye régészeti emlékei [Archaeological remains in Heves county], in: D. Dercsényi (ed.): Heves megye műemlékei I. Magyarország műemléki topográfiája 7. Budapest 1969, 15–39.
- Kalicz 1982* N. Kalicz: A Balaton-Lásinja kultúra történeti kérdései és fémleletei (The historical problems of the Balaton-Lásinja Culture and its metal finds). ArchÉrt 109 (1982) 3–18.
- Kalicz 1991* N. Kalicz: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Kupferzeit im ungarischen Transdanubien, in: J. Lichardus (hrsg.): Die Kupferzeit als historische Epoche. Symposium Saarbrücken und Otzenhausen 6–13. 11. 1988. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 55 (1991) 347–387.
- Kalicz 2001* N. Kalicz: Die Protoboleráz-Phase an der Grenze zwei Epochen. Cernavodă III-Boleráz Finds in North West Romania, in: *Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 2002* 385–435.

- Karmanski 1970* *S. Karmanski*: Bakarnodobni lokaliteti jugozapadne Bačke. I–II. Odžaci 1970.
- Korek 1985* *J. Korek*: Adatok a bolerázi csoport alföldi elterjedéséhez (Beiträge zur Verbreitung der Boleráz-Gruppe in Alföld). ArchÉrt 112 (1985) 193–204.
- Kulcsár et al. 2005* *V. Kulcsár – A. Nagy – K. Pesti – R. Patay – T. Rácz – V. Voicsek*: Ecser, 7. sz. lelőhely. RKM (2005) [2006] 231.
- Kuzma 1995* *I. Kuzma*: Gräberfeld aus der Zeit des awarischen Kaganats und Objekte der Badener Kultur in Mužla-Jurský CHLM. AVANS 1995 (Nitra 1997) 117–119.
- Maran 1997* *J. Maran*: Neue Ansätze für die Beurteilung der balkanisch-ägäischen Beziehungen im 3. Jahrtausend v. Chr. in: P. Roman (ed.): The Thracian World at the Crossroads of Civilisations I. Proceeding of the Seventh International Congress of Thracology. Constanța-Mangalia-Tulcea 1996. Bukarest 1997, 171–192.
- Maran 1998* *J. Maran*: Die Badener Kultur und der ägäisch-anatolische Bereich. Ein Neubewertung eines alten Forschungsproblems. Germania 76 (1998) 497–525.
- Maran 1998a* *J. Maran*: Kulturwandel auf dem griechischen Festland und den Kykladen im späten 3. Jahrtausend v. Chr. Studien zu den kulturellen Verhältnissen in Südosteuropa und dem zentralen sowie östlichen Mittelmeerraum in der späten Kupfer- und frühen Bronzezeit. UPA 53. Bonn 1998.
- Medović 1976* *P. Medović*: Енеолитско насеље „Брза Врба” код Ковина. (The eneolithic settlement Brza Vrba near Kovin). Grada 6–7 (1976) 5–18.
- Medunová-Benešová 1981* *A. Medunová-Benešová*: Jevišovice-Starý Zamek. Schicht C2, C1, C. Katalog der Funde. Fontes Archeologiae Moraviae Tom. 13. Brno 1981.
- Němejcová-Pavůvková 1964* *V. Němejcová-Pavůvková*: Sídliisko bolerázskeho typu v Nitrianskom Hradku–Vysokom brehu (Siedlung der Boleráz-Gruppe in Nitriansky Hrádok). SIA 12 (1964) 163–268.
- Němejcová-Pavůvková 1979* *V. Němejcová-Pavůvková*: Počiatky bolerázskej skupiny na Slovensku (Die Anfänge der Boleráz-Gruppe in der Slowakei). SIA 27 (1979) 17–50.
- Němejcová-Pavůvková 1981* *V. Němejcová-Pavůvková*: Načrt periodizácie badenskej kultúry a jej chronologických vzťahov k juhovýchodnej Európe (An outline of the periodical system of Baden Culture and its chronological relations to Southeast Europe). SIA 29 (1981) 261–296.
- Němejcová-Pavůvková 1984* *V. Němejcová-Pavůvková*: K problematike trnavia a konca bolerázskej skupiny na Slovensku (Zur Problematik von Dauer und Ende der Boleráz-Gruppe in der Slowakei). SIA 32 (1984) 75–146.
- Němejcová-Pavůvková 1991* *V. Němejcová-Pavůvková*: Typologische Fragen der relativen und absoluten Chronologie der Badener Kultur. SIA 39 (1991) 59–90.
- Németi 2001* *J. Németi*: Cernavodă III-Boleráz Finds in North West Romania, in: *Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 2002*. 299–329.
- Nevizánsky – Oždani 1997* *G. Nevizánsky – O. Oždani*: Ein Bandgräberfeld der Badener Kultur in Malá nad Hronom. SASTUMA 4–5 (1995–1996) [1997] 251–272.
- Neustupný 1959* *E. Neustupný*: Zur Entstehung der Kultur mit kannelierter Keramik. SIA 7 (1959) 260–282.
- Neustupný 1973* *E. Neustupný*: Die Badener Kultur, in: B. Chropovsky (hrsg.): Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur, Bratislava 1973, 317–352.
- Patay 1976* *P. Patay*: Vorbericht über die Ausgrabungen zu Poroszló-Aponhát. FolArch 27 (1976) 193–207.
- Patay 2006* *R. Patay*: Ecser, 6. sz. lelőhely. RKM (2006) [2007] 193–194.
- Péterváry 2002* *T. Péterváry*: Gyál, 13. számú lelőhely. RKM (2002) [2004] 213.
- Somogyvári 2003* *Á. Somogyvári*: Solt, Erdélyi-tanya. RKM (2003) [2004] 284.

- Szabó 1983* J. J. Szabó: Késő rézkori telep és középkori falu leletmentése Gyöngyöshalász határában (Rettungsgrabung einer spätkupferzeitlichen Siedlung und eines mittelalterlichen Dorfes in der Nähe von Gyöngyöshalász). *Agria* 19 (1982–1983) [1983] 5–34.
- Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 2002* P. Roman – S. Diamandi (hrsg.): Cernavodă III-Boleráz. Ein vorgeschichtliches Phänomen zwischen dem Oberrhein und unteren Donau. Symposium Mangalia/Neptun 18.–24. Oktober 1999. București 2001 [2002].
- Točík 1987* A. Točík: Záchranný výskum v Lipovej-Ondrochove v roku 1980 (Rettungsgrabung in Lipova-Ondrochov im Jahre 1980). *ŠZ* 23 (1987) 243–303.
- Točík 1987a* A. Točík: Beitrag zur Frage der befestigten und Höhensiedlungen im mittleren und späten Äneolithikum in der Slowakei. *ŠZ* 23 (1987) 5–27.
- Torma 1969* I. Torma: Adatok a badeni (péceli) kultúra bolerázi csoportjának magyarországi elterjedéséhez (Beiträge zur Verbreitung der Boleráz-Gruppe der Badener Kultur in Ungarn) *VMMK* 8 (1969) 91–106.
- Torma 1973* I. Torma: Die Boleráz-Gruppe in Ungarn, in: B. Chropovský (hrsg.): Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur. Bratislava 1973, 483–512.
- Torma 1977* I. Torma: Rézkori telep Páriban (Kupferzeitliche Siedlung von Pári). *BÁMÉ* 6–7 (1975–1976) [1977] 29–59.
- Wild et al. 2001* E. M. Wild – P. Stadler – M. Bondár – S. Draxler – H. Friesinger – W. Kutschera – A. Priller – W. Rom – E. Ruttkay – P. Steier: New chronological frame for the young neolithic Baden Culture in Central Europe (4th Millennium BC), in: I. Cami – E. Boaretto (eds): Proceedings of the 17th International ¹⁴C Conference. Radiocarbon 43 (2001) 1057–1064.

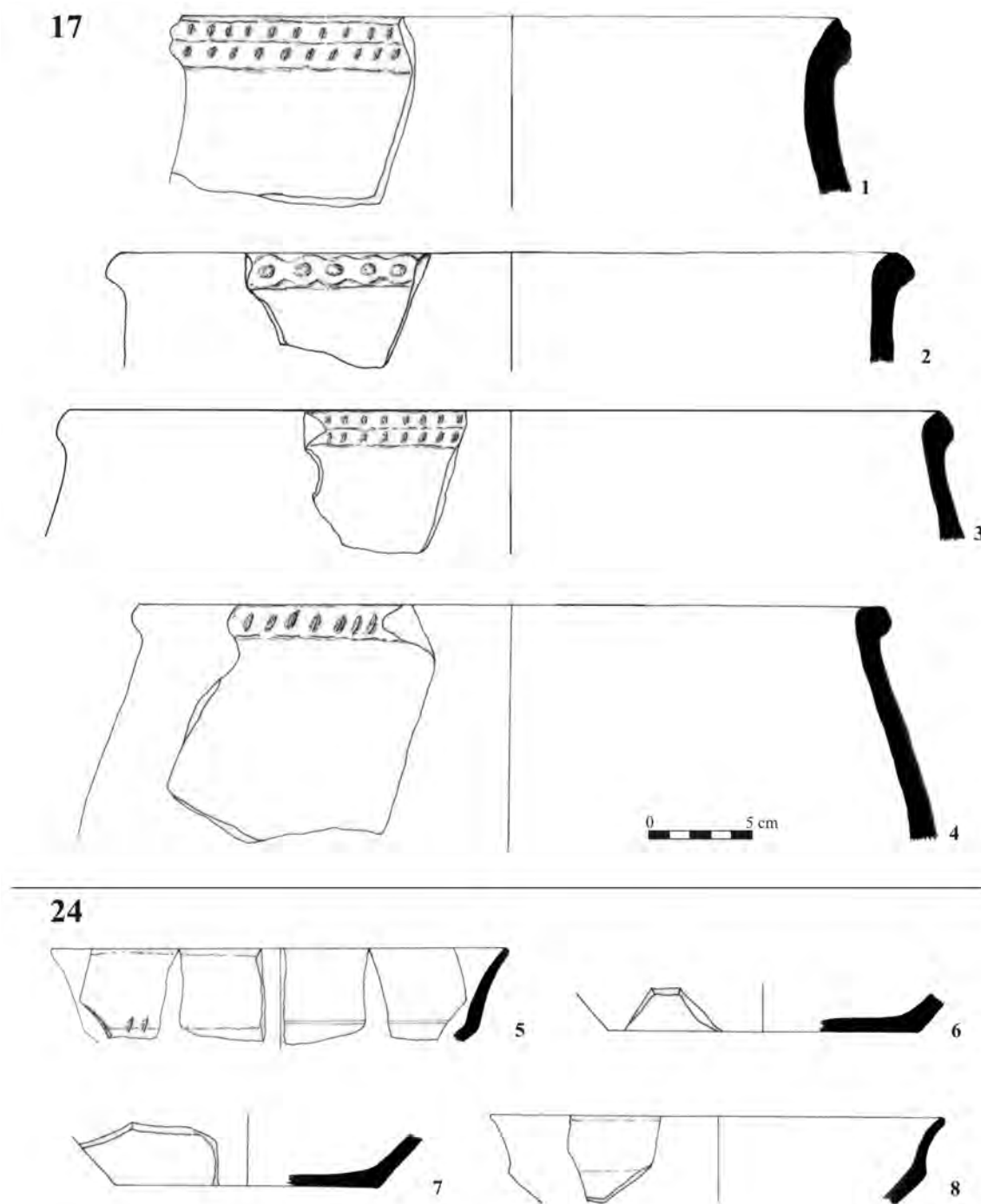


Fig. 3. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–4: Feature 17; 5–8: Feature 24

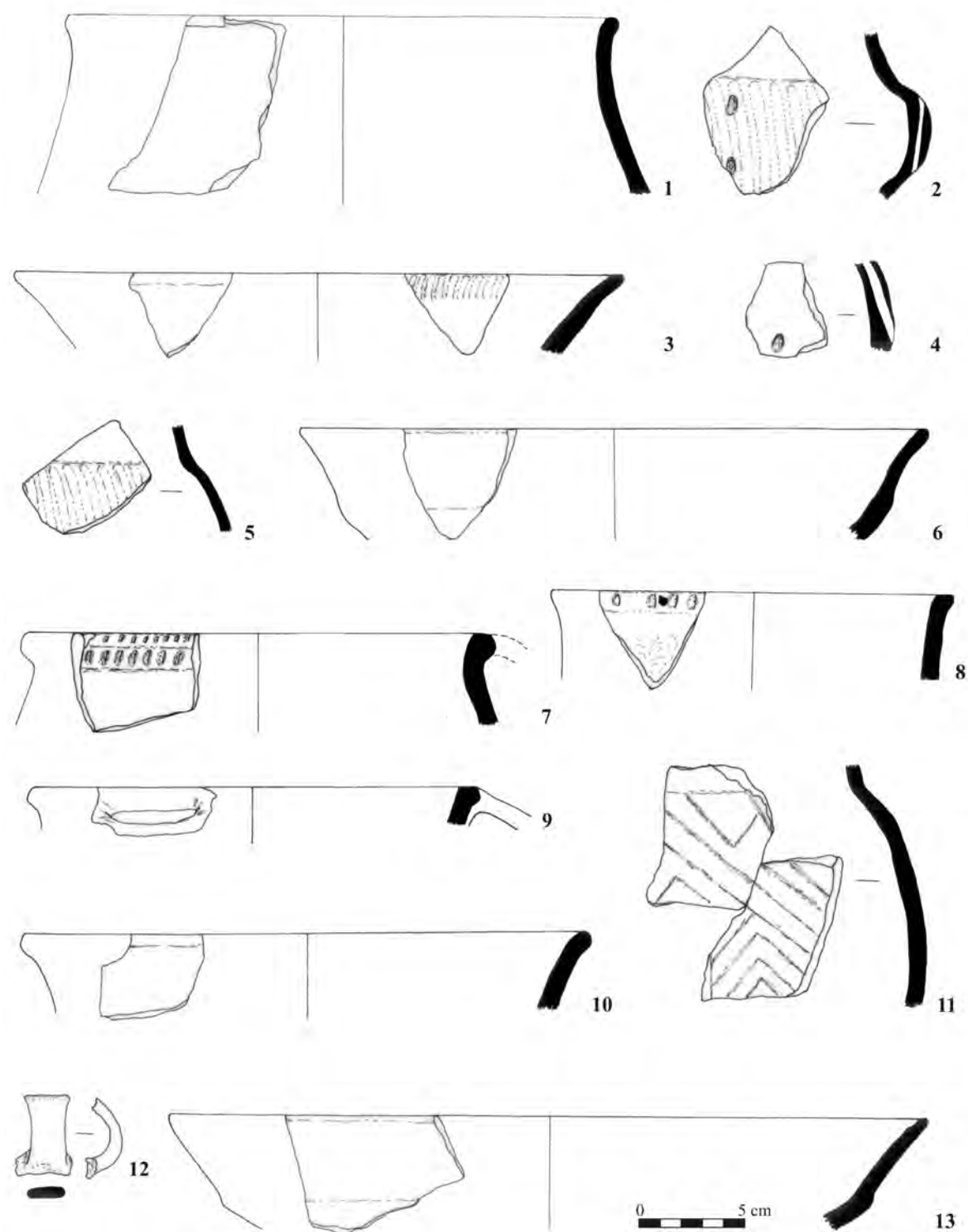


Fig. 4. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–13: Feature 60

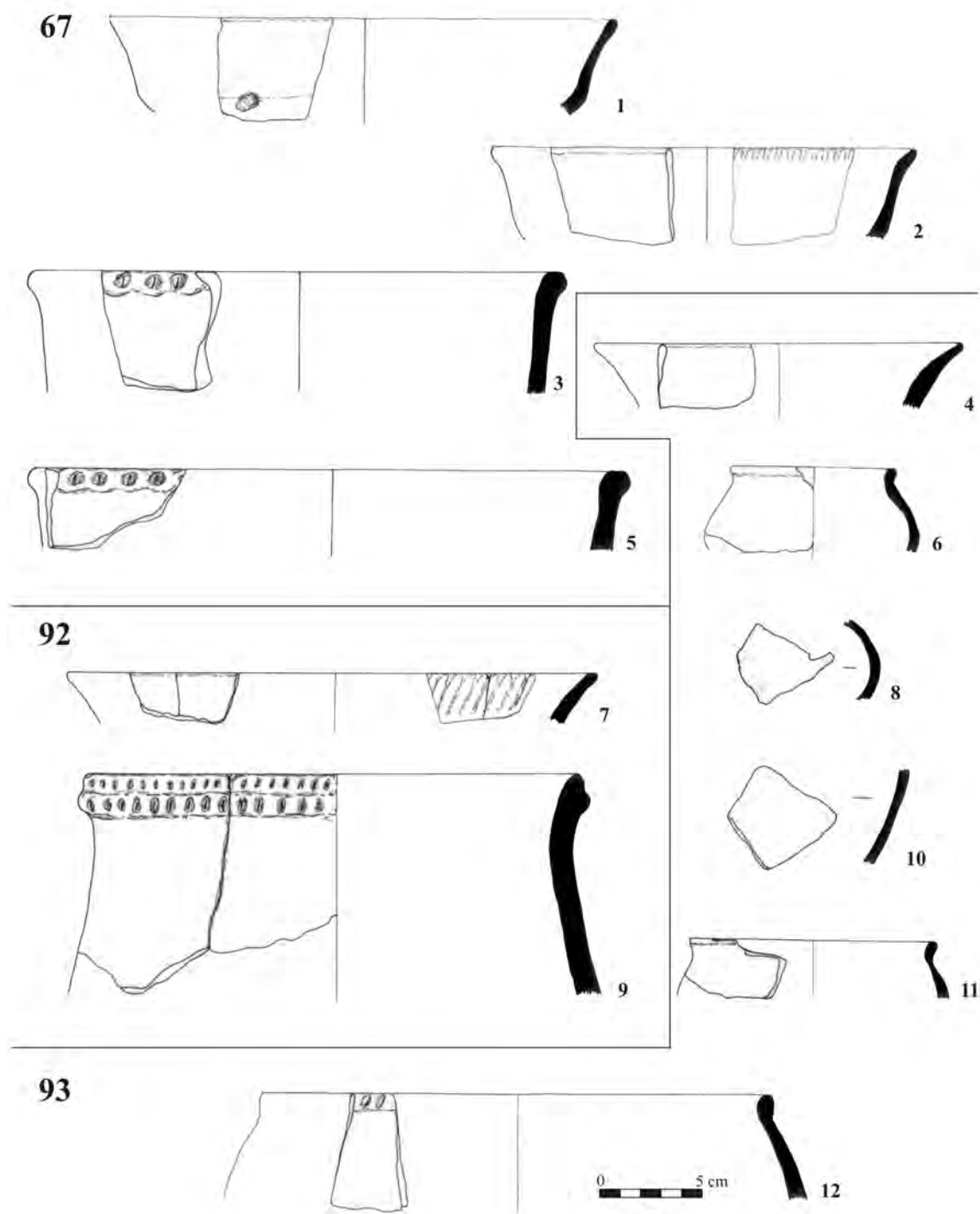


Fig. 5. Nagyt-Göbolyjárás II. 1–3, 5: Feature 67; 7, 9: Feature 92; 4, 6, 8, 10–12: Feature 93

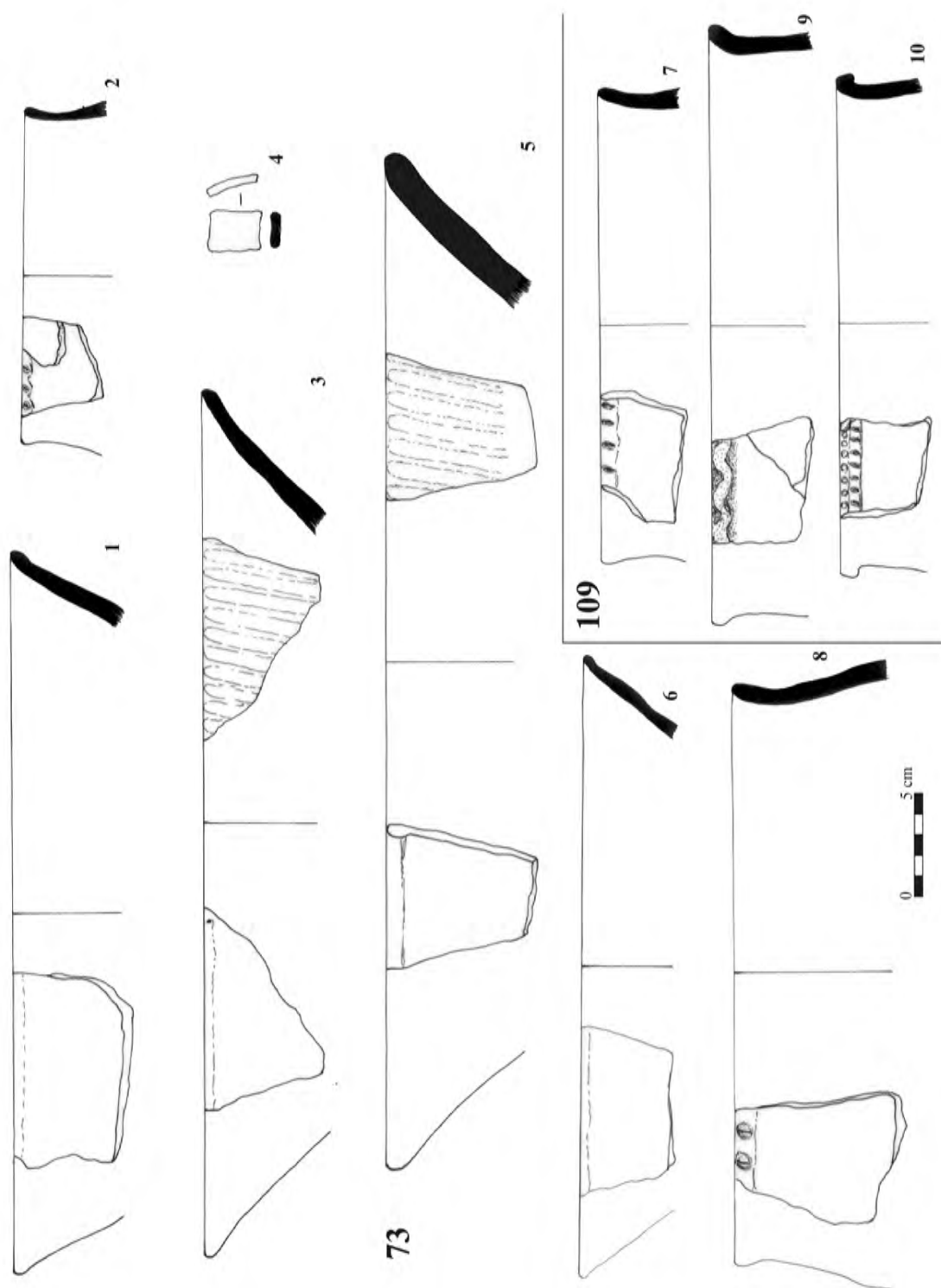


Fig. 6. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–6, 8: Feature 73; 7, 9–10: Feature 109

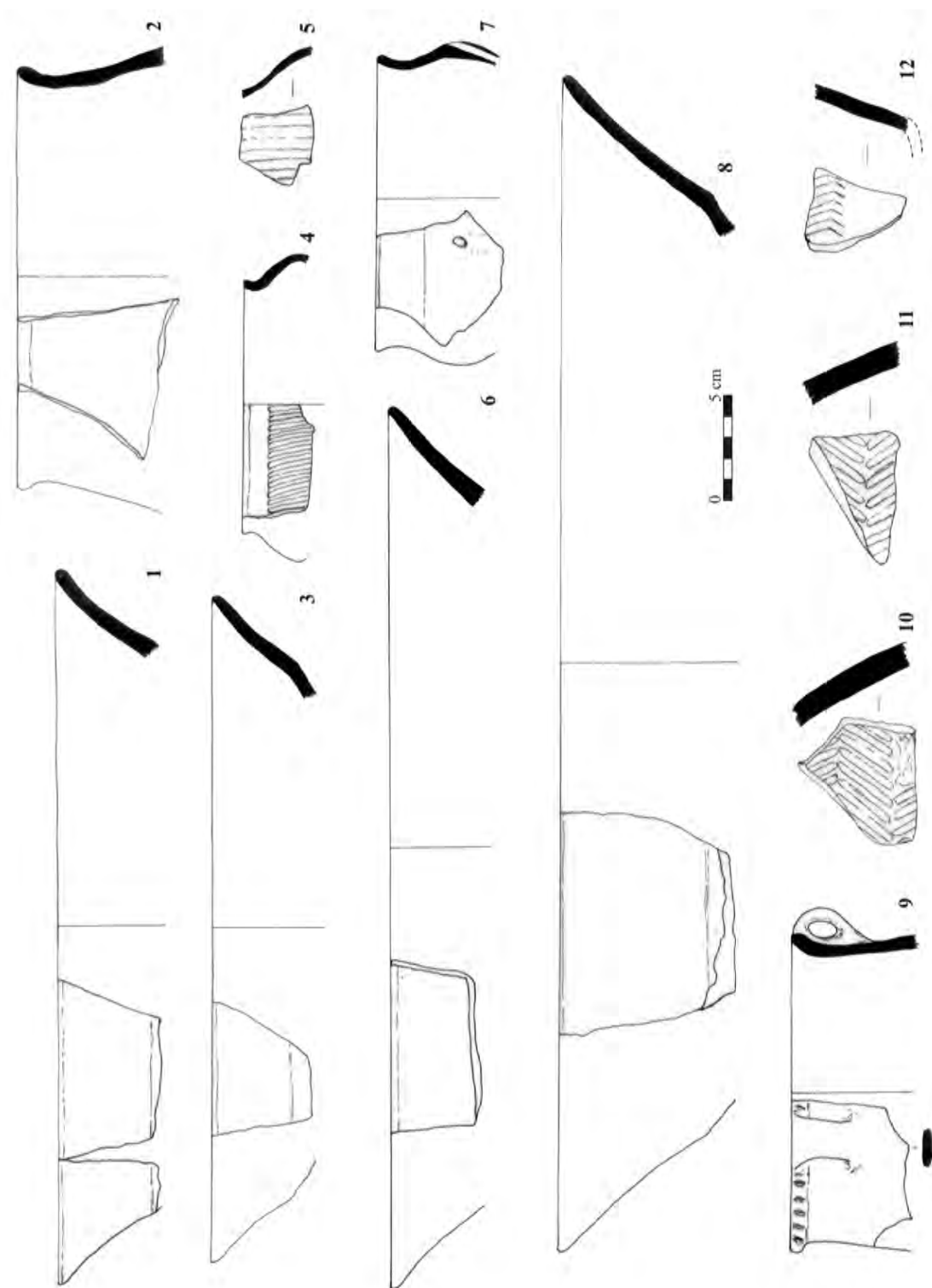
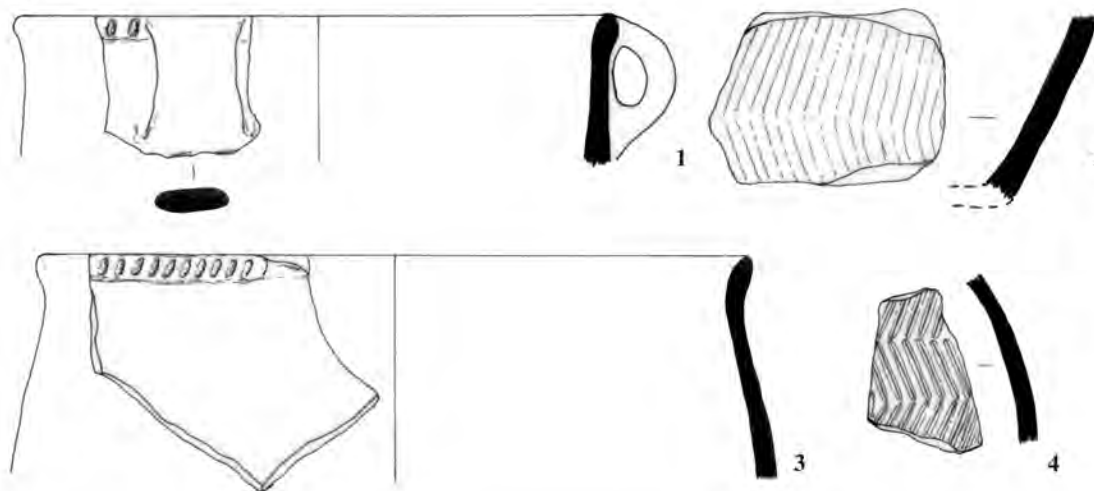
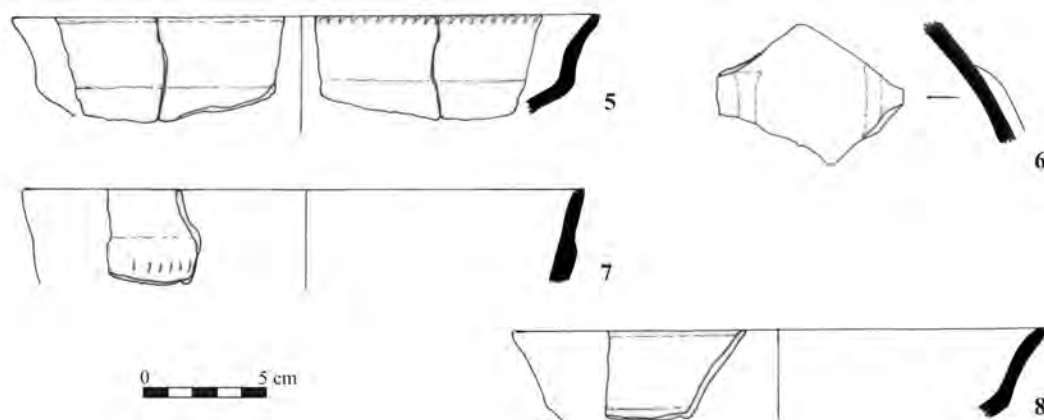


Fig. 7. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–12: Feature 94

94



110



93

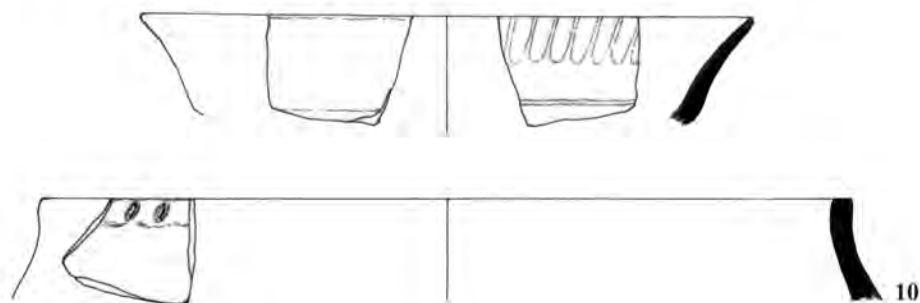


Fig. 8. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–4: Feature 94; 5–8: Feature 110; 9–10: Feature 93

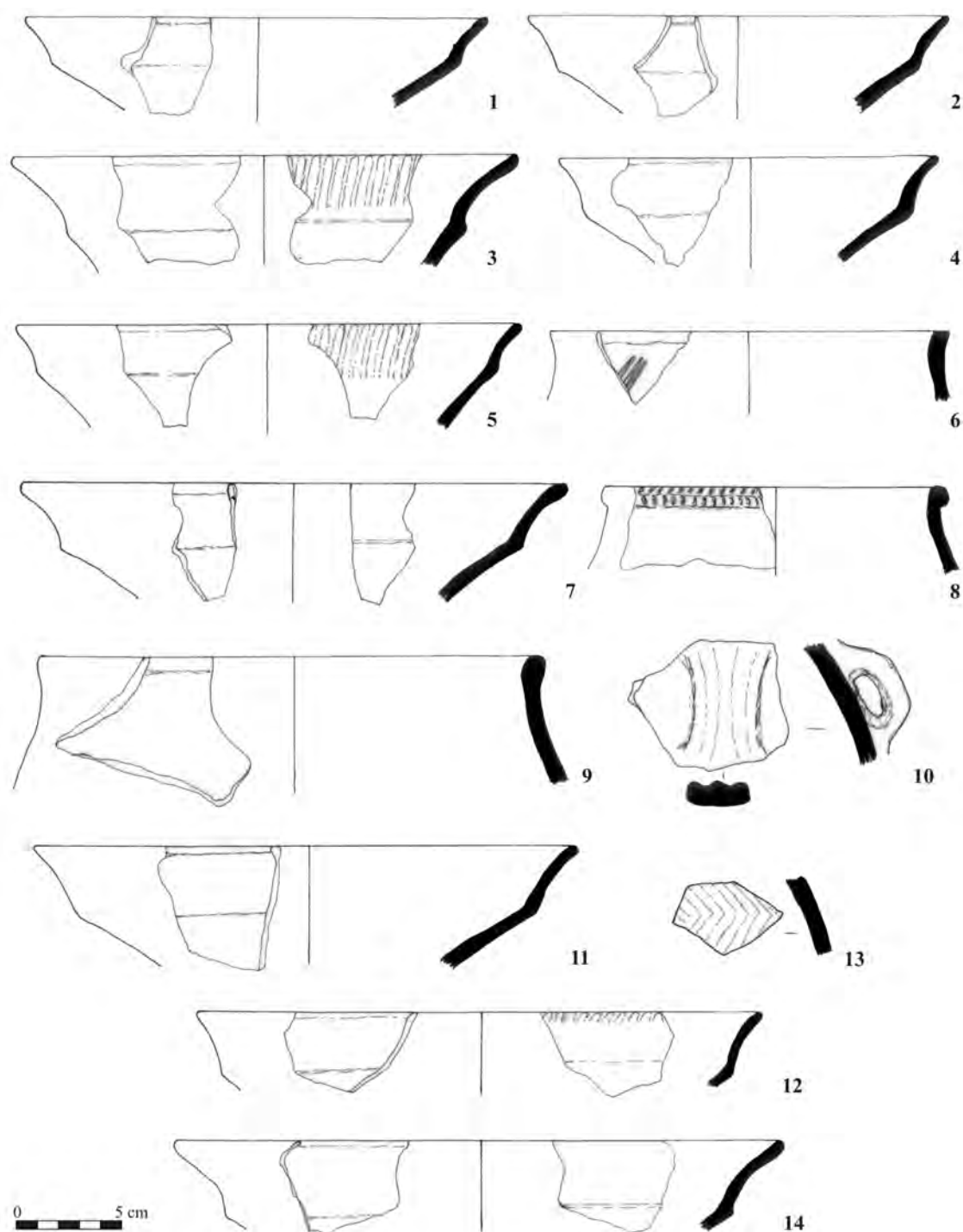


Fig. 9. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–14: Feature 102

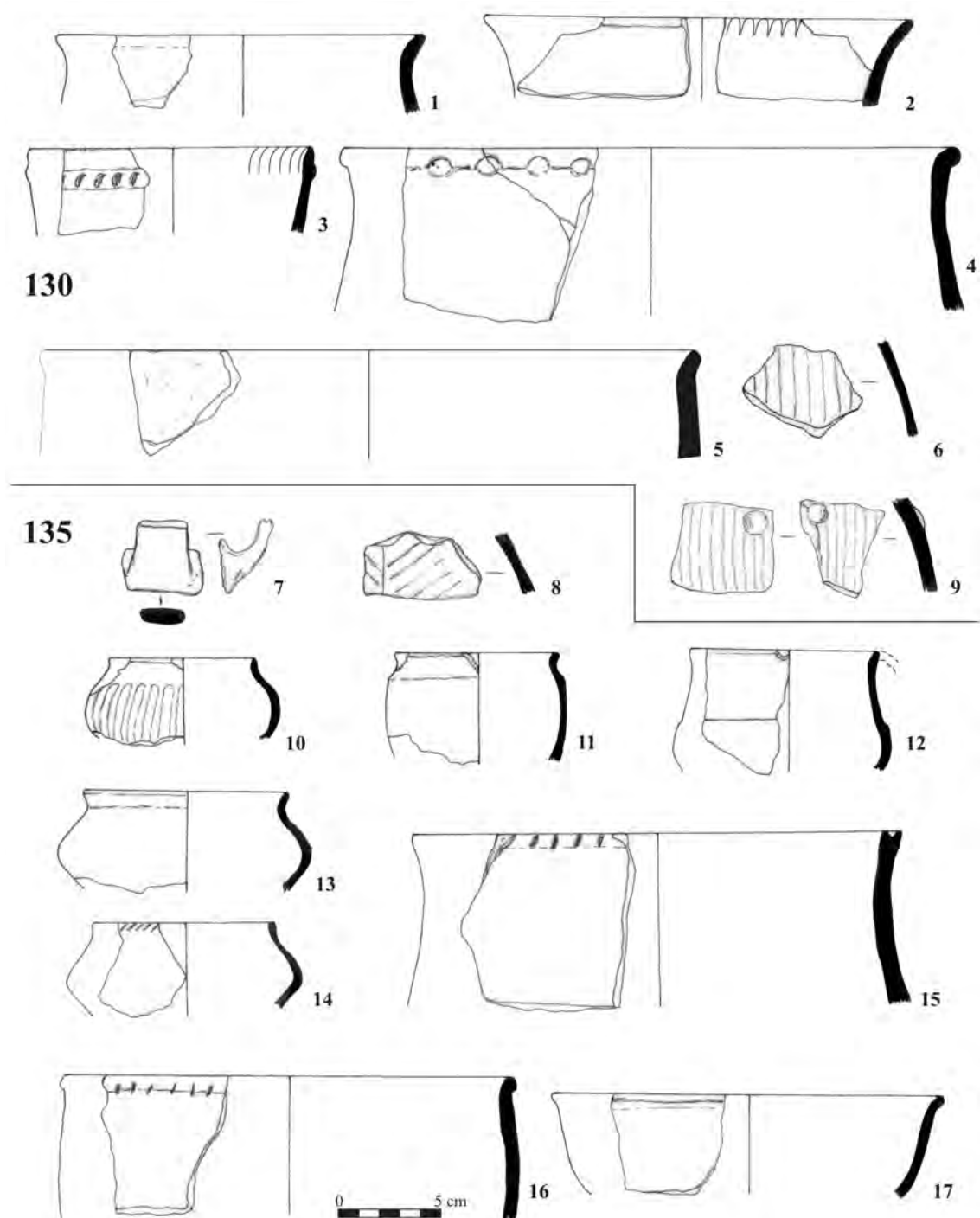


Fig. 10. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–6, 9: Feature 130; 7–8, 10–17: Feature 135

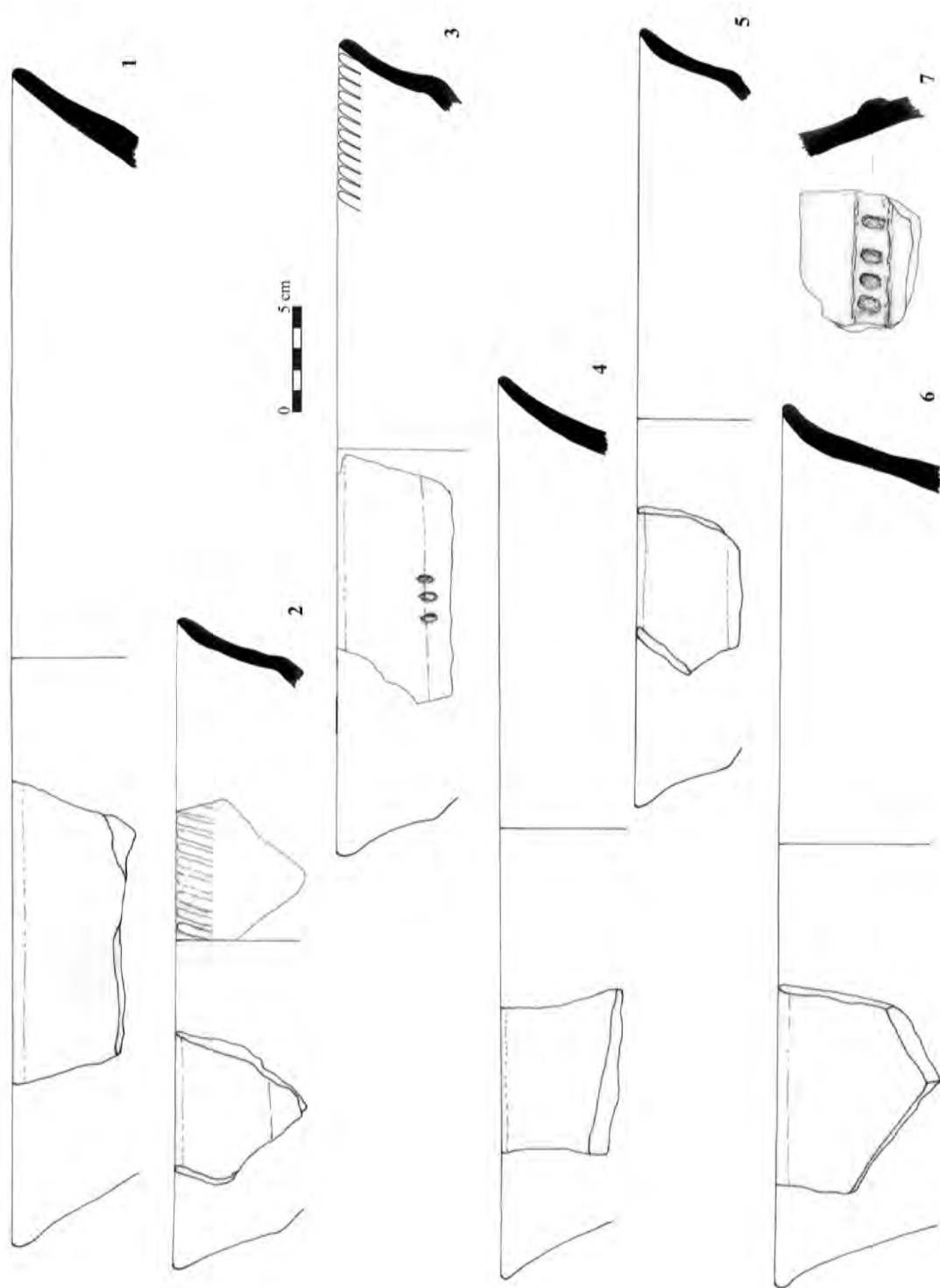


Fig. 11. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–7: Feature 132

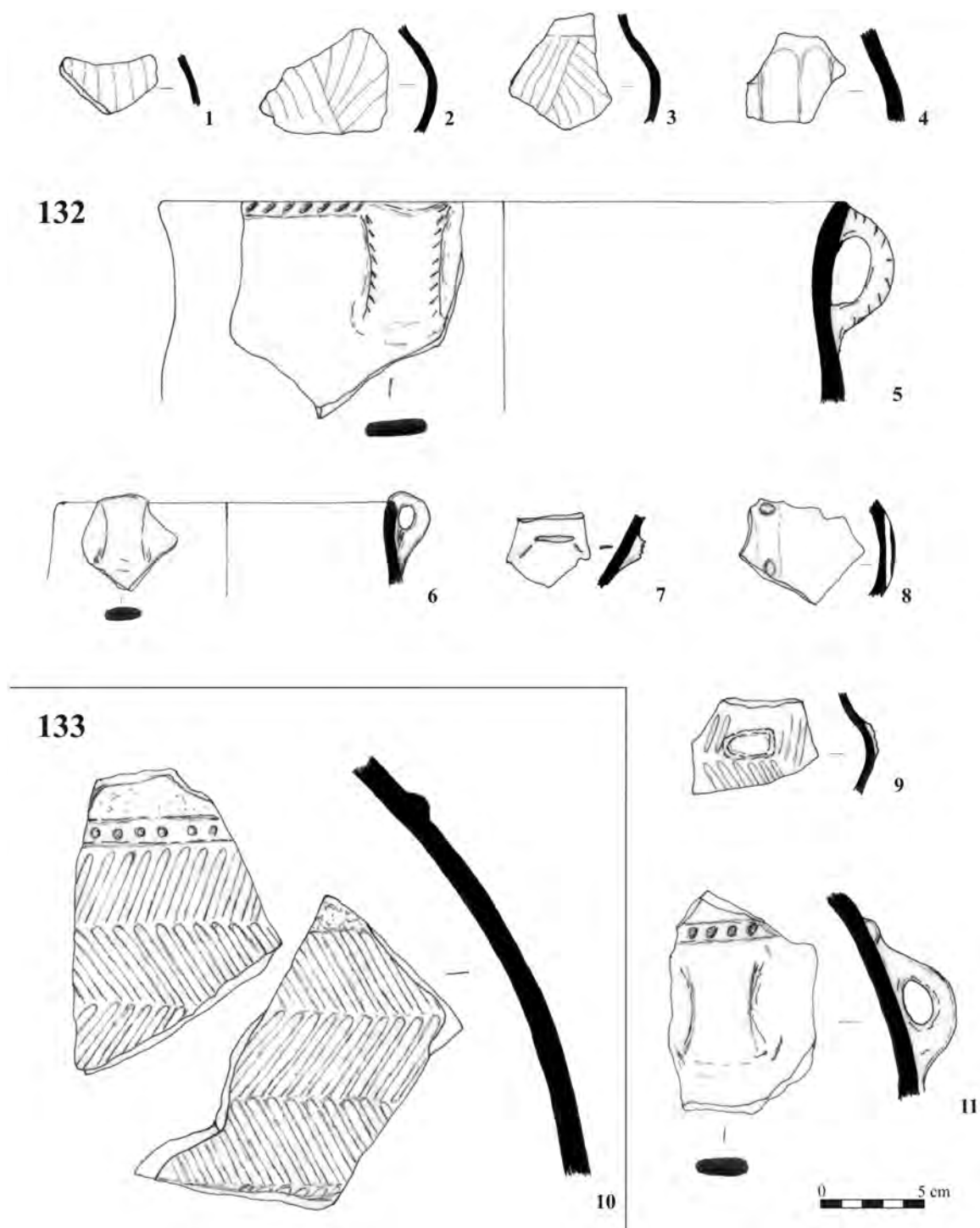


Fig. 12. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1-9, 11: Feature 132; 10: Feature 133

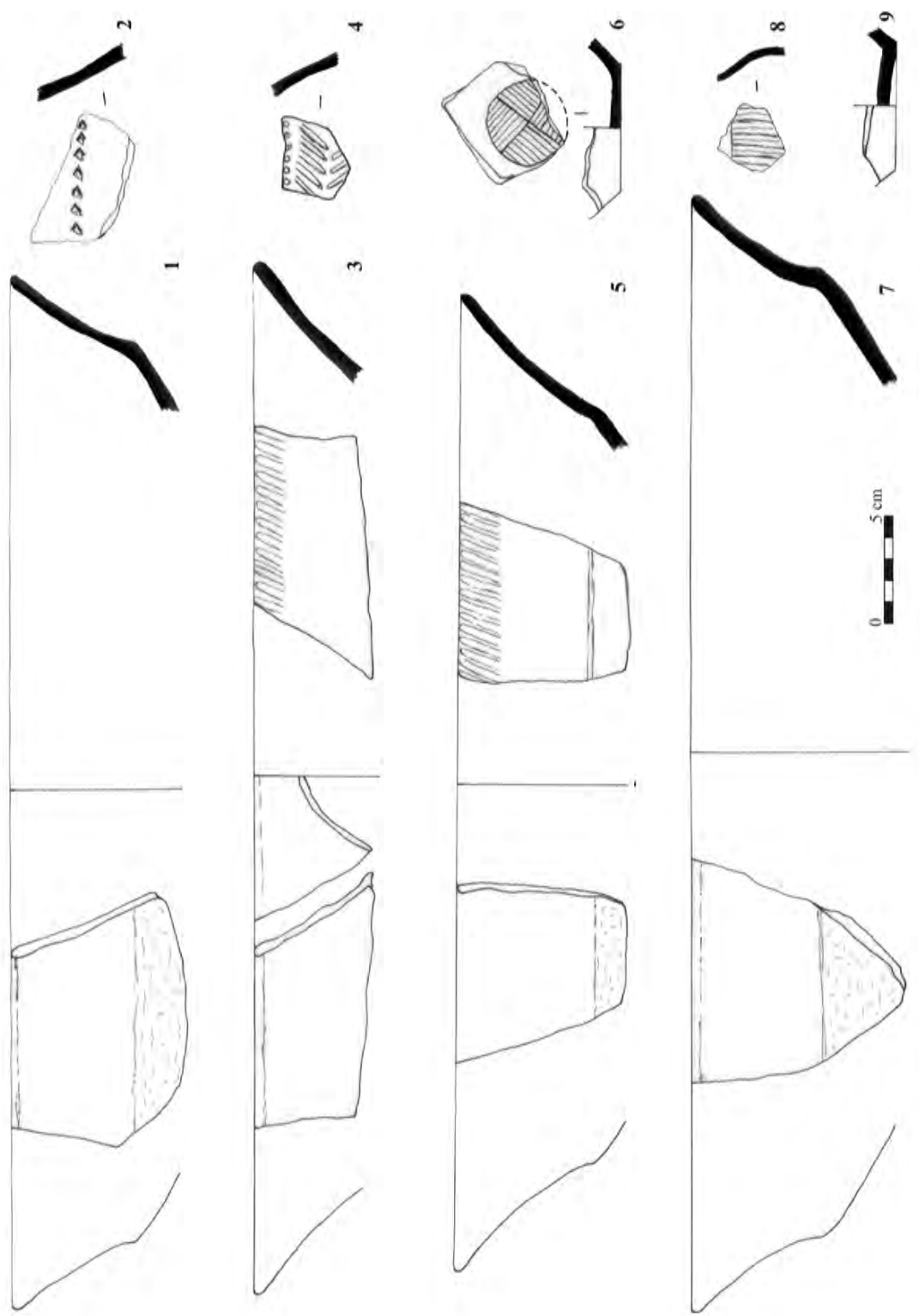


Fig. 13. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–9: Feature 133

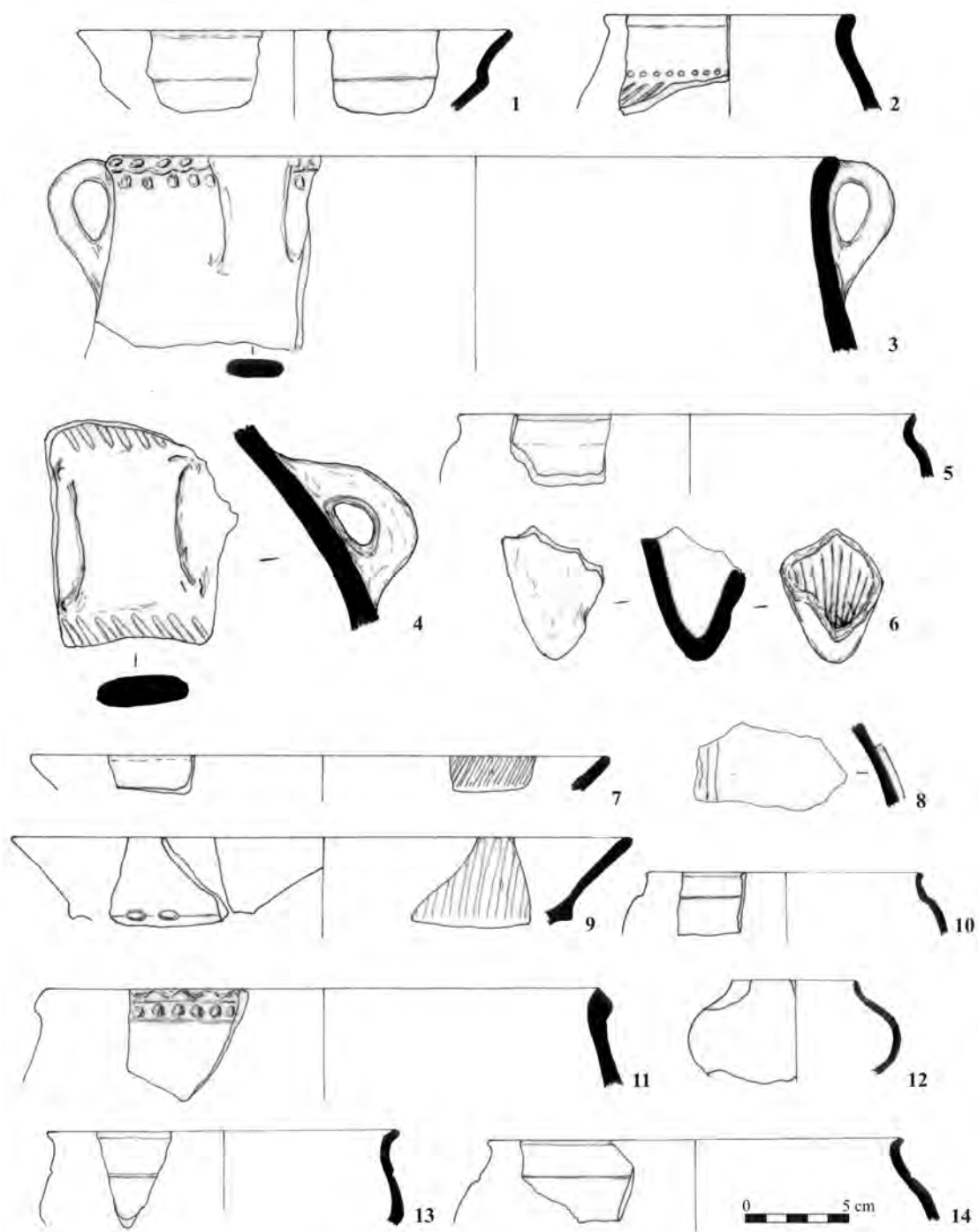


Fig. 14. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–14: Feature 133

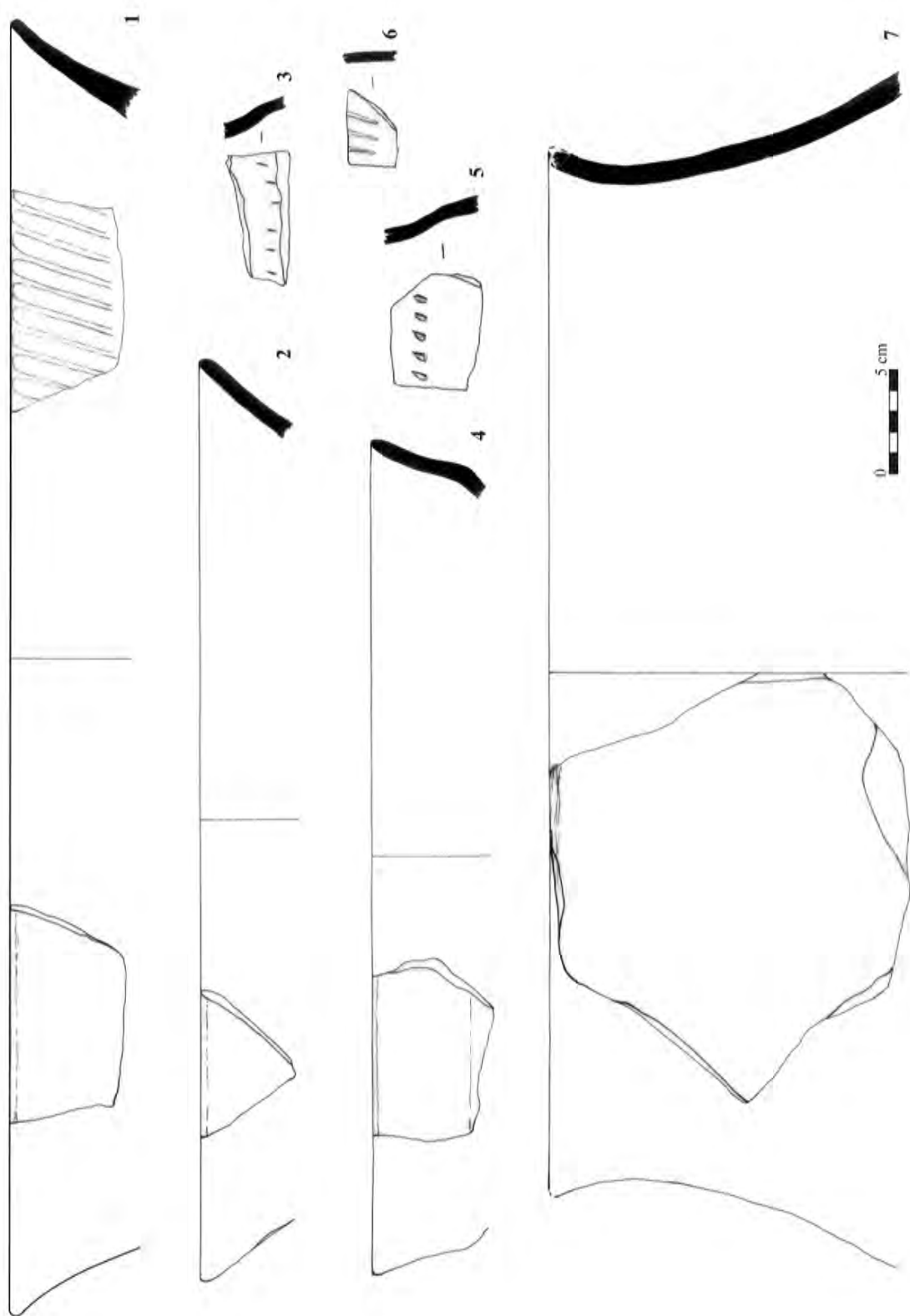


Fig. 15. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–7: Feature 136

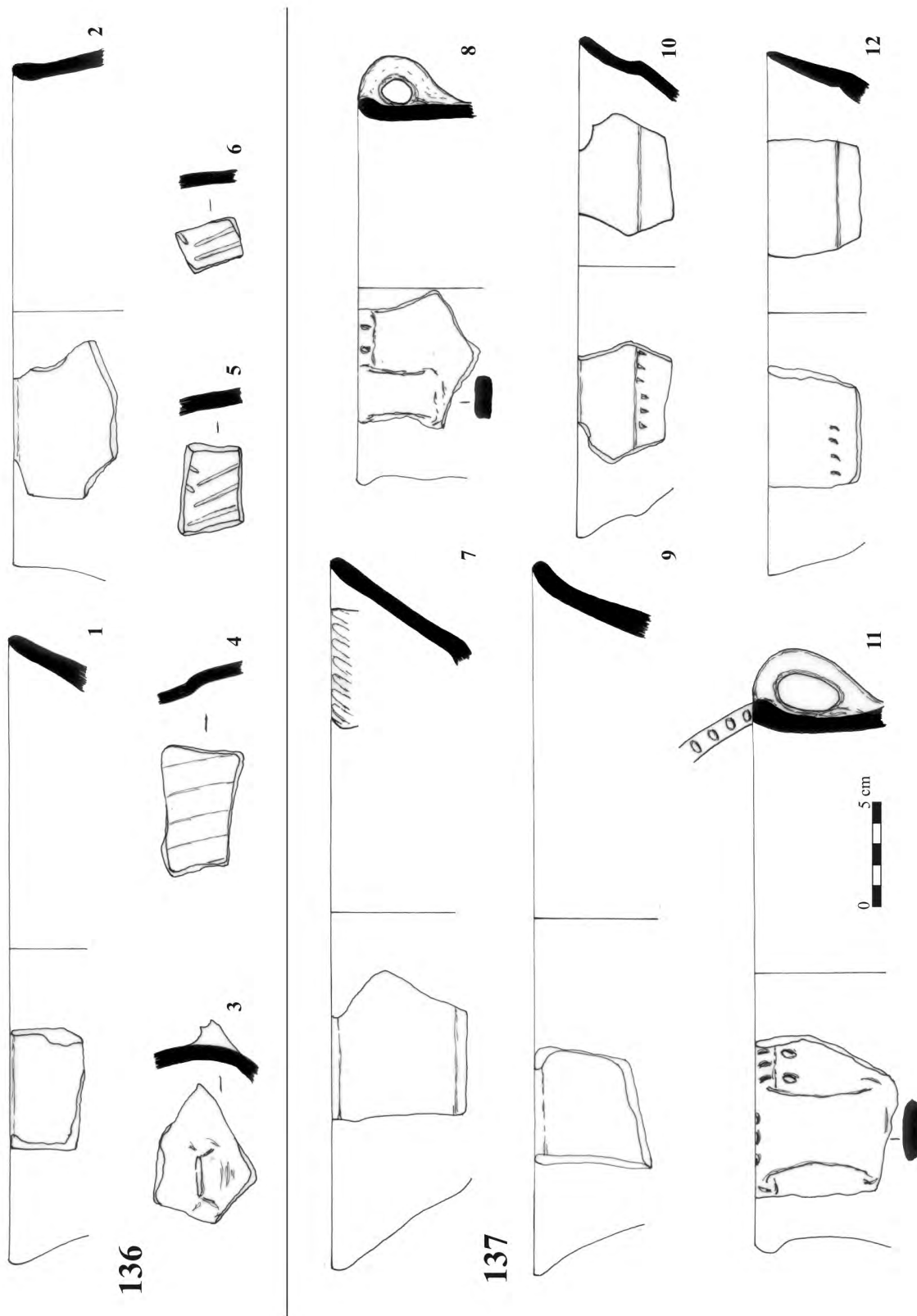


Fig. 16. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–6: Feature 136; 7–12: Feature 137

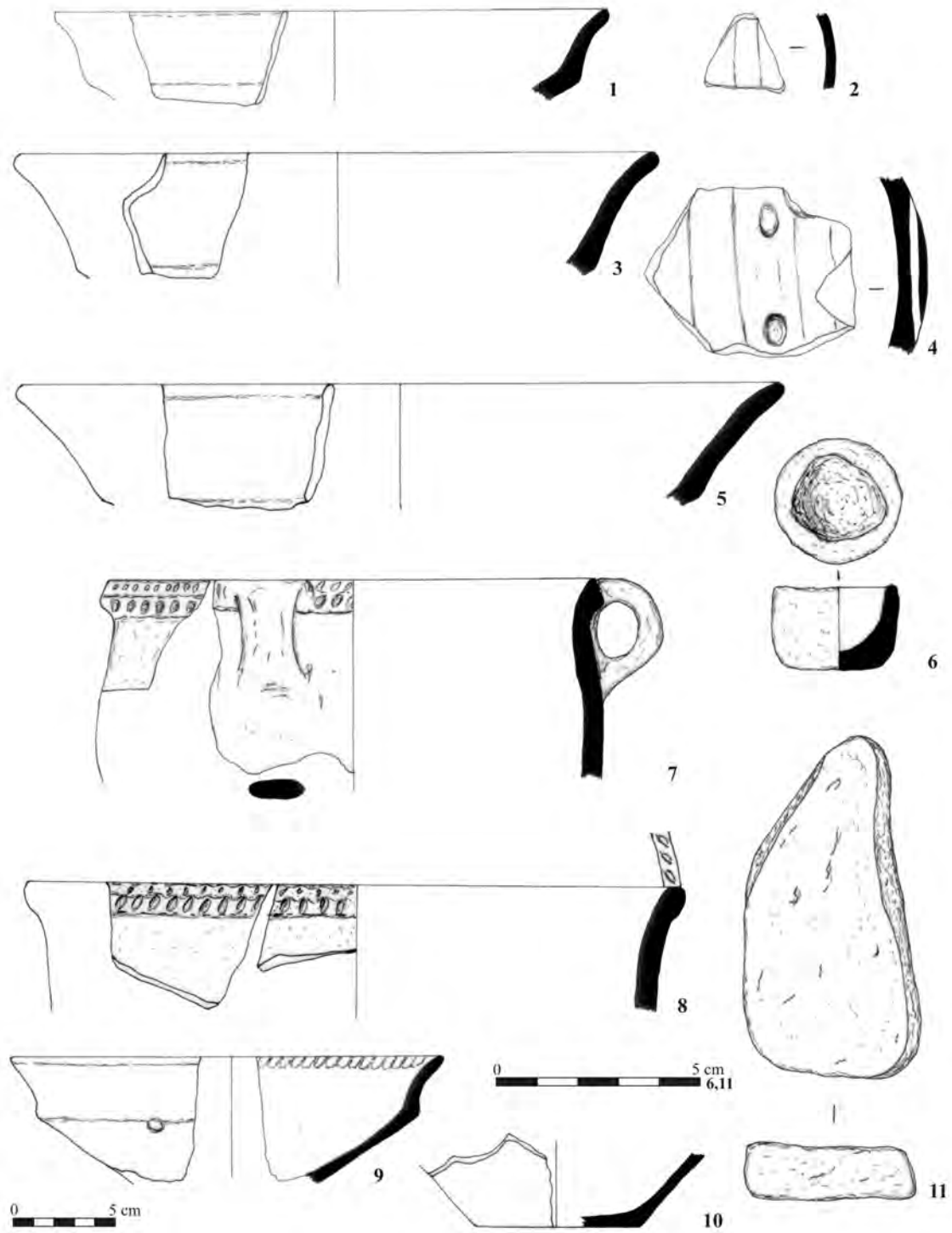


Fig. 17. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–11: Feature 137

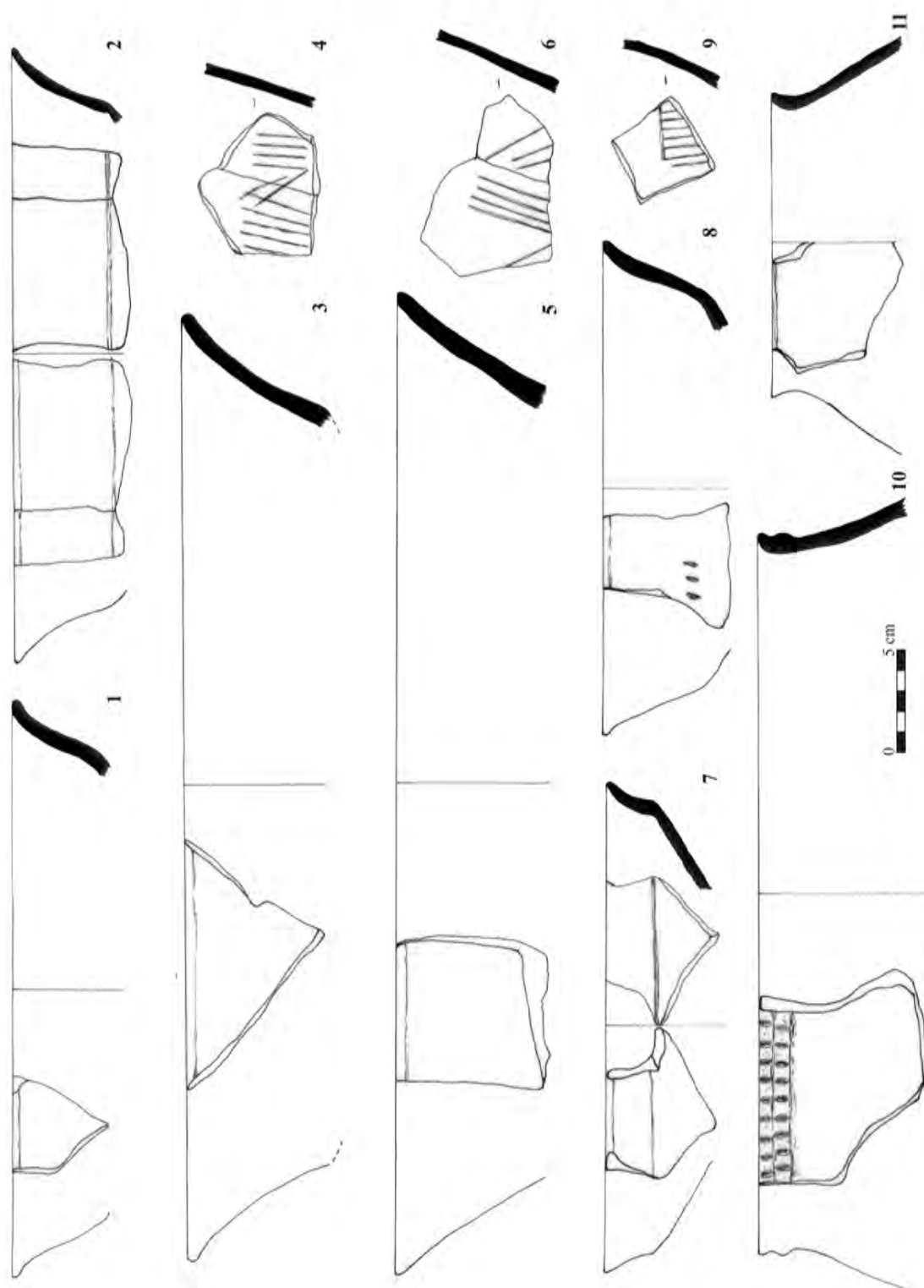


Fig. 18. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–11: Feature 168

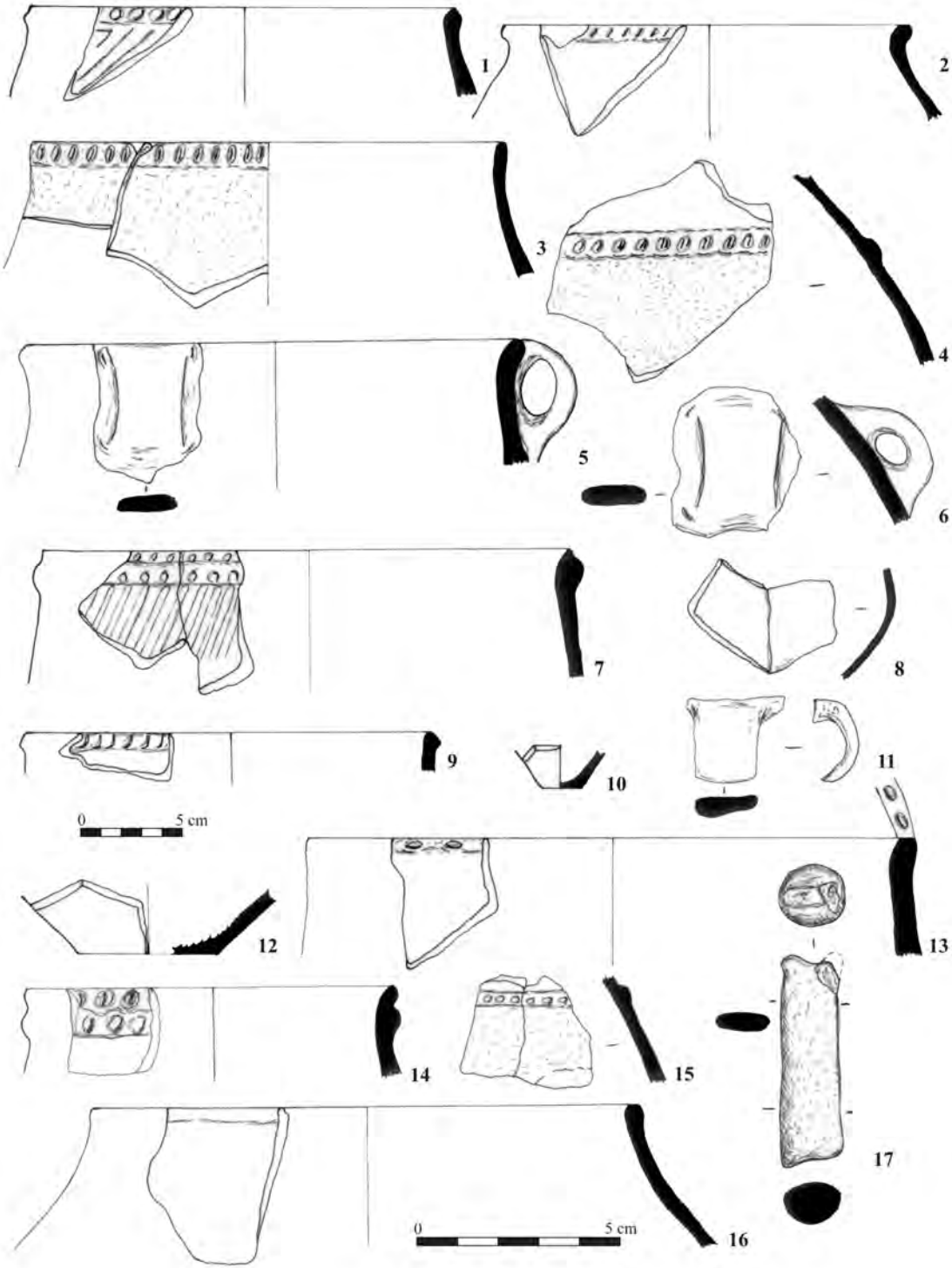


Fig. 19. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–17: Feature 168

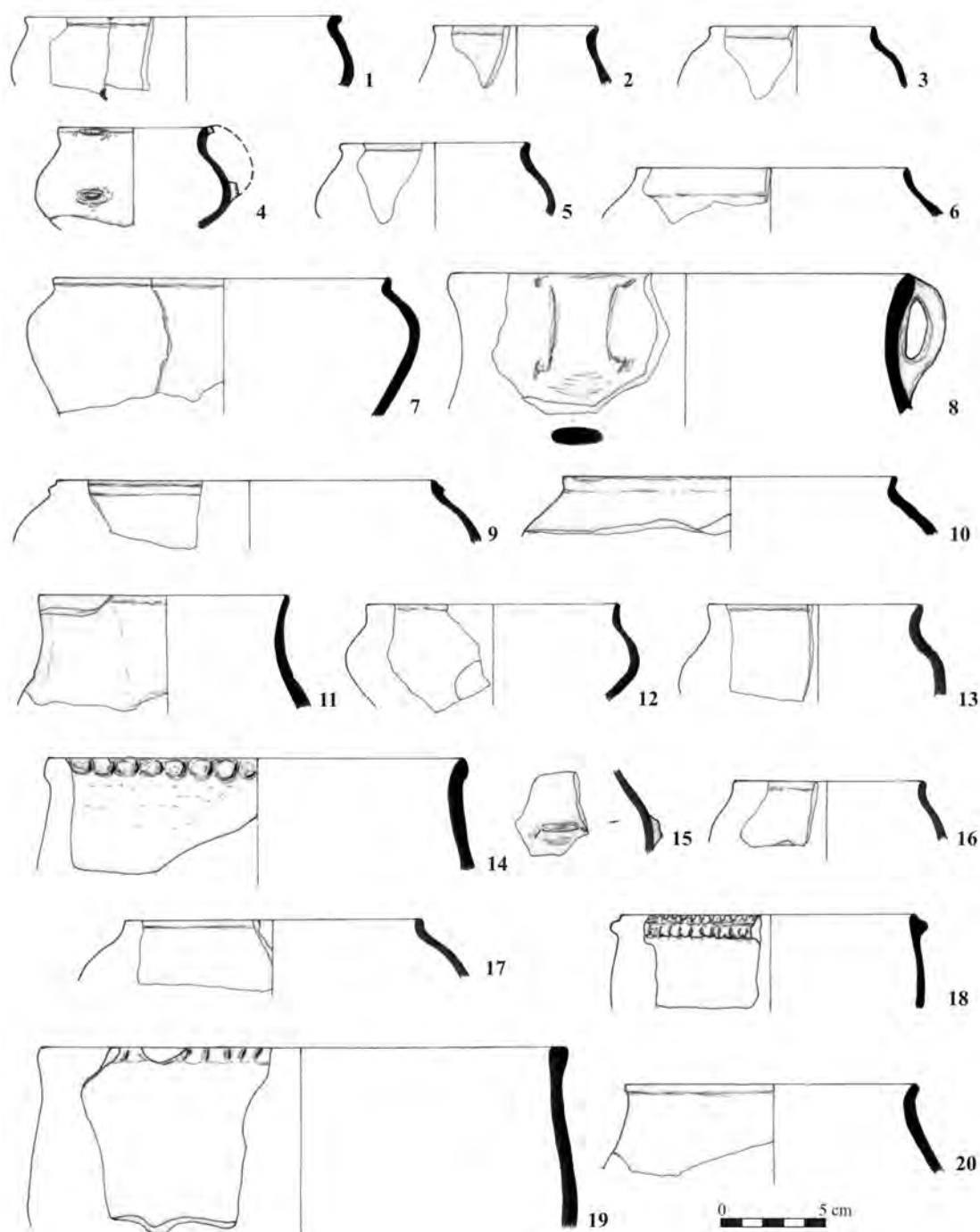


Fig. 20. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–20: Feature 172

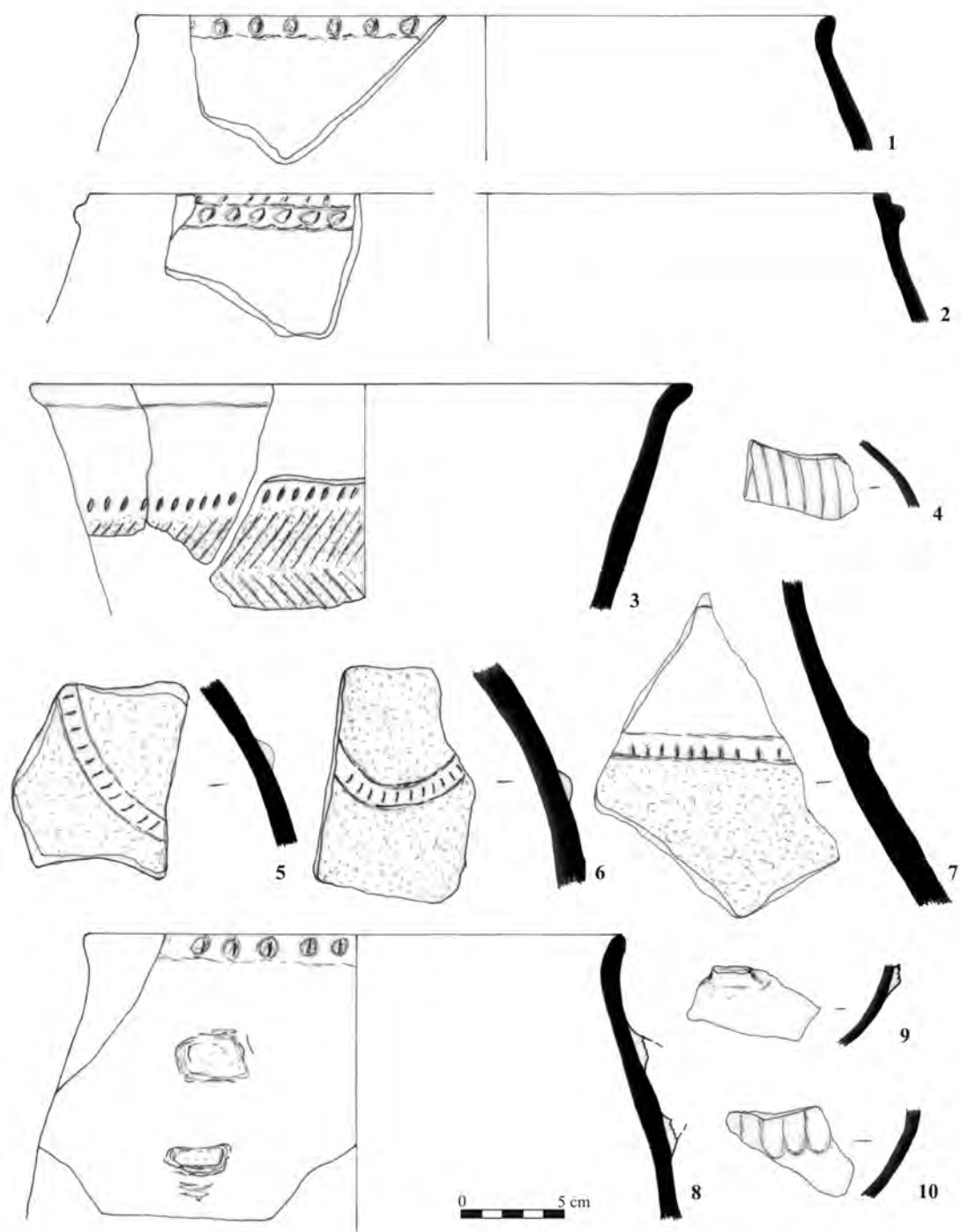


Fig. 21. Nagyt-Göbolyjárás II. 1-10: Feature 172

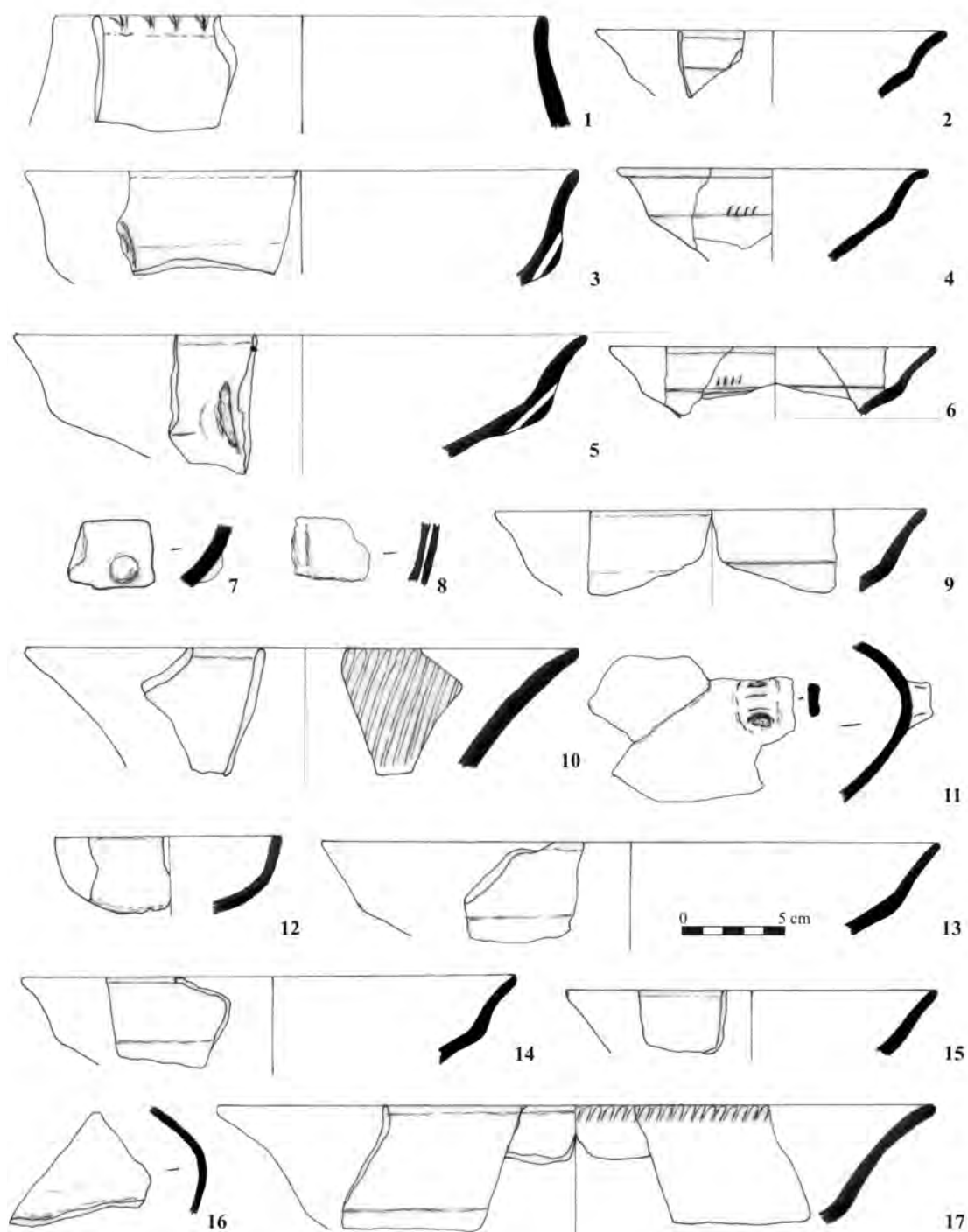


Fig. 22. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1-17: Feature 172

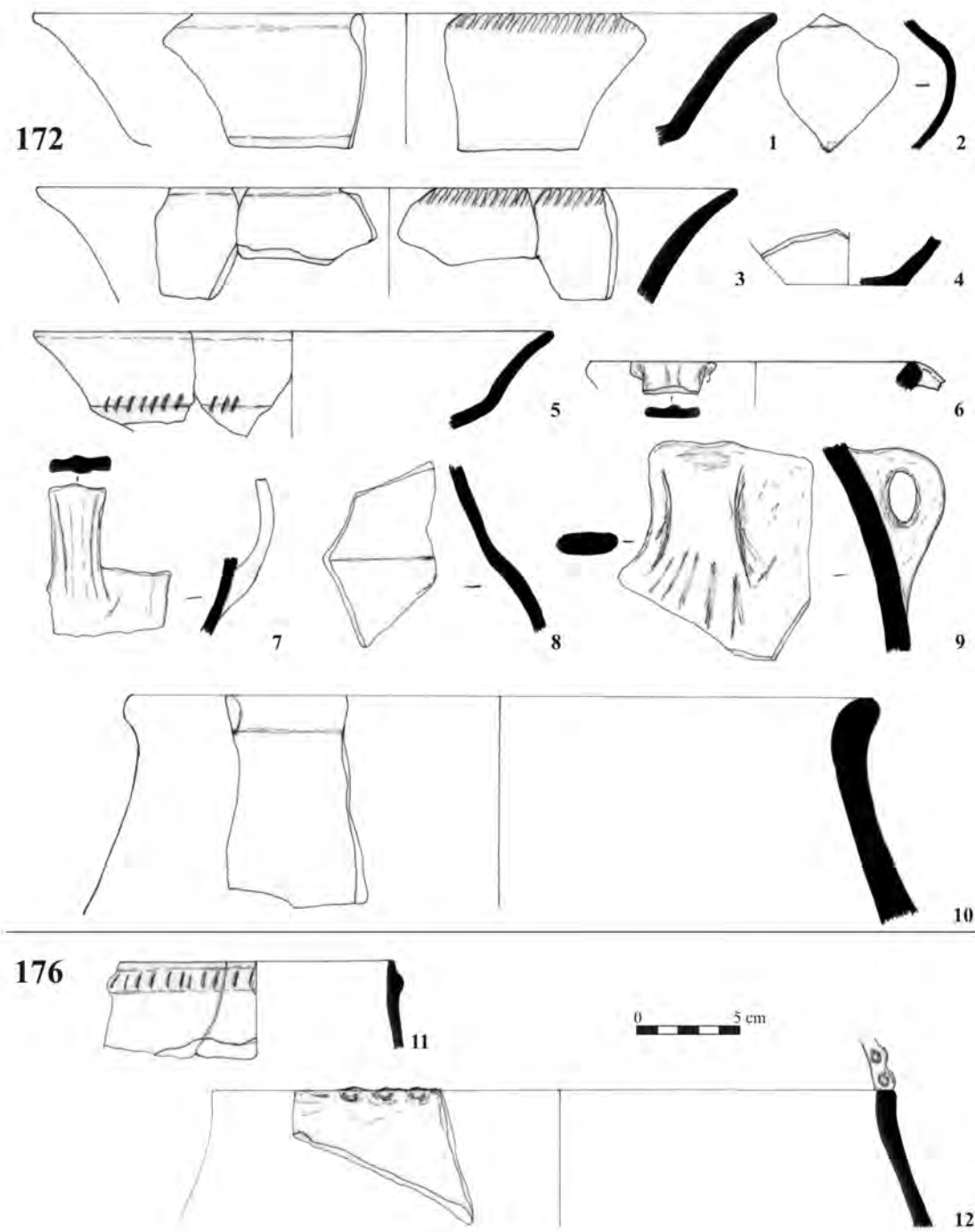


Fig. 23. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–10: Feature 172; 11–12: Feature 176

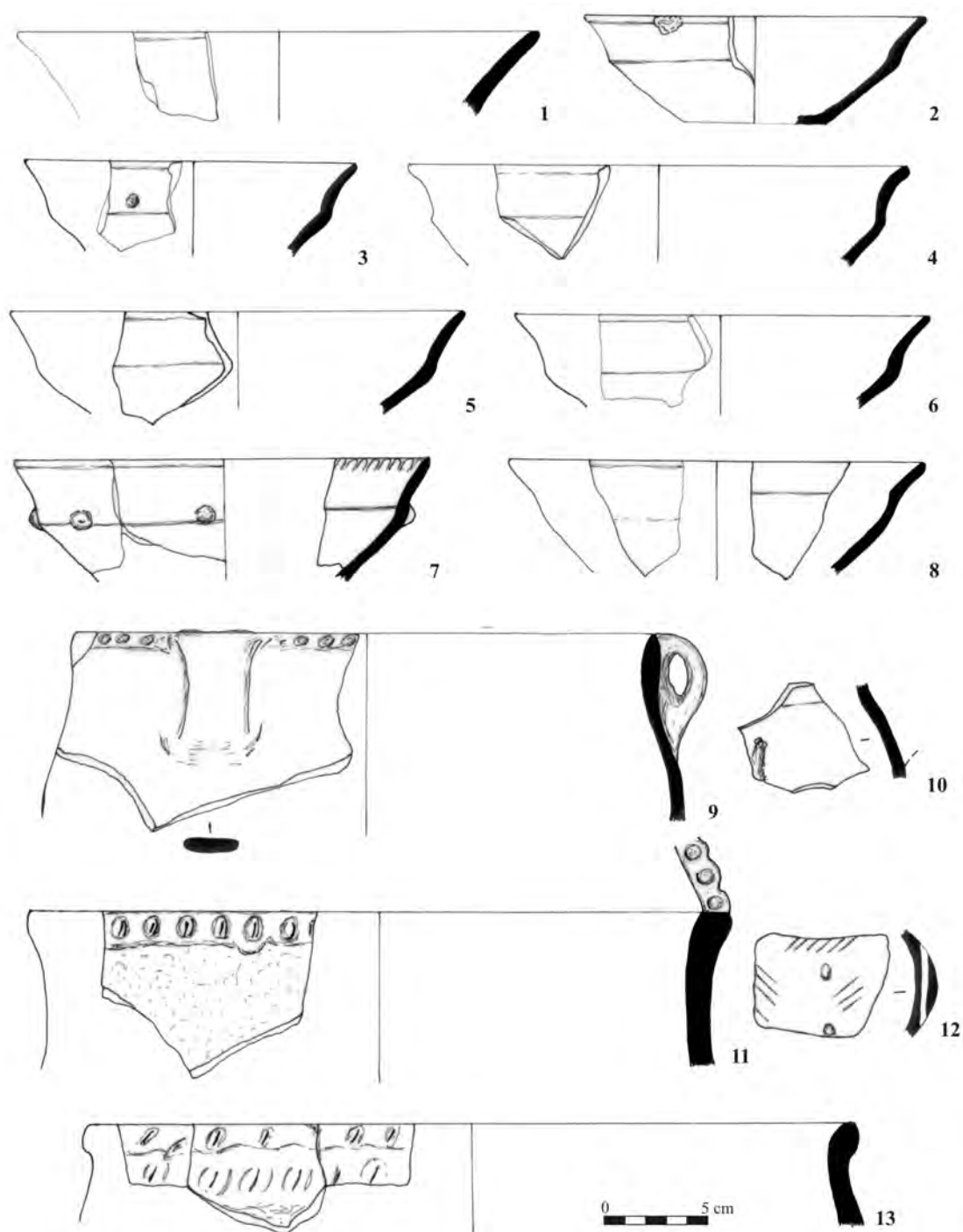


Fig. 24. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–13: Feature 174

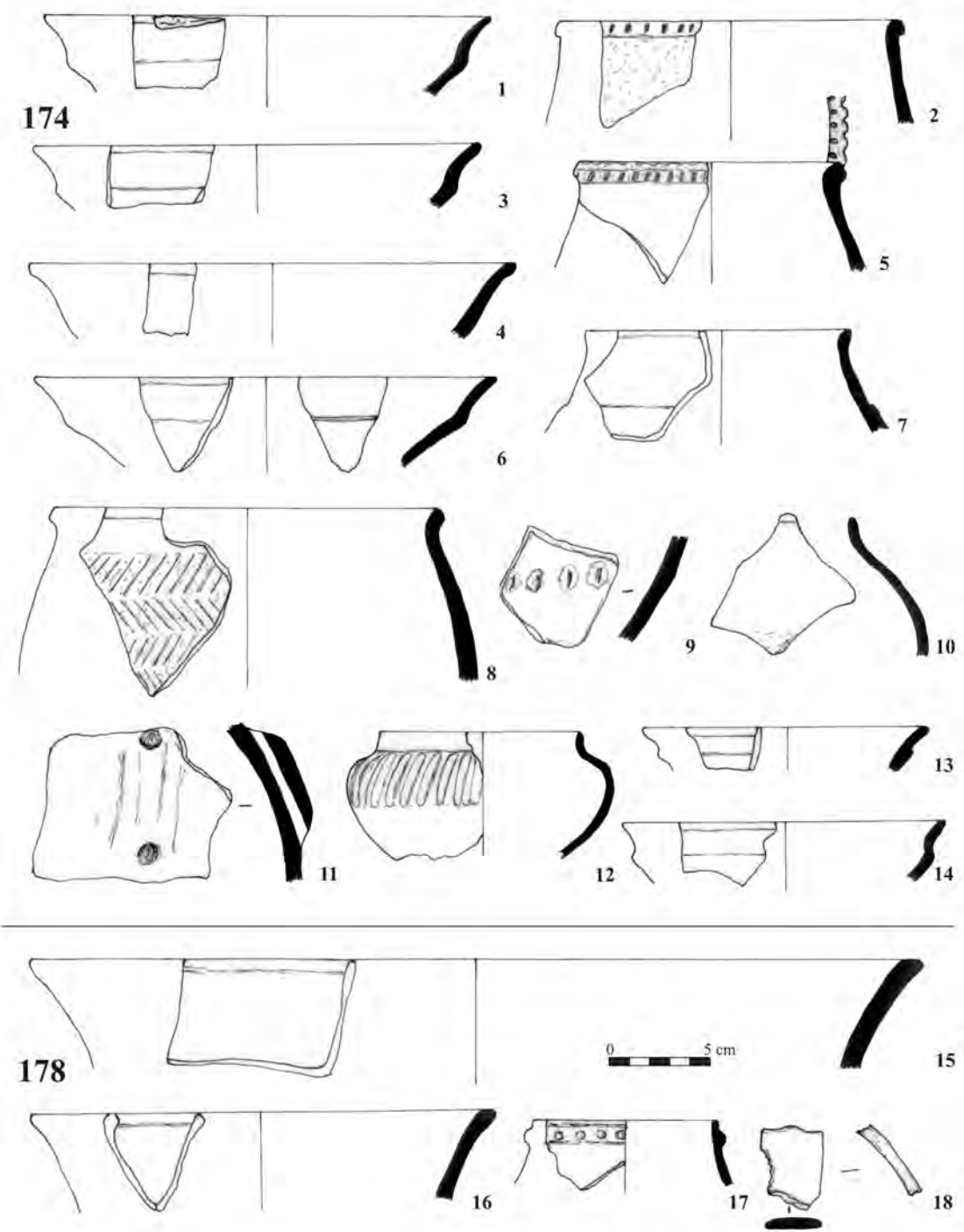


Fig. 25. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–14: Feature 174; 15–18: Feature 178

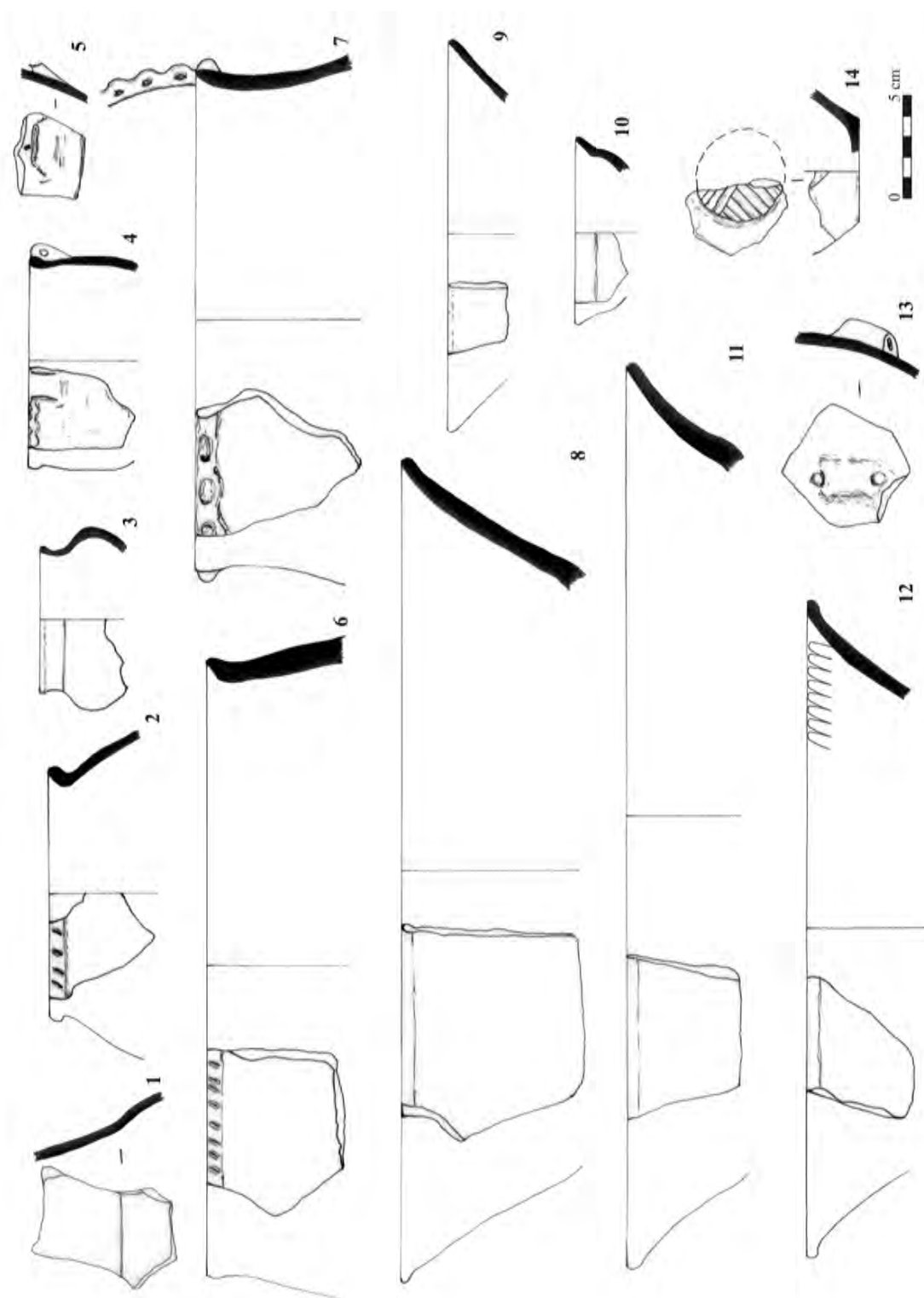


Fig. 26. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–14: Feature 187

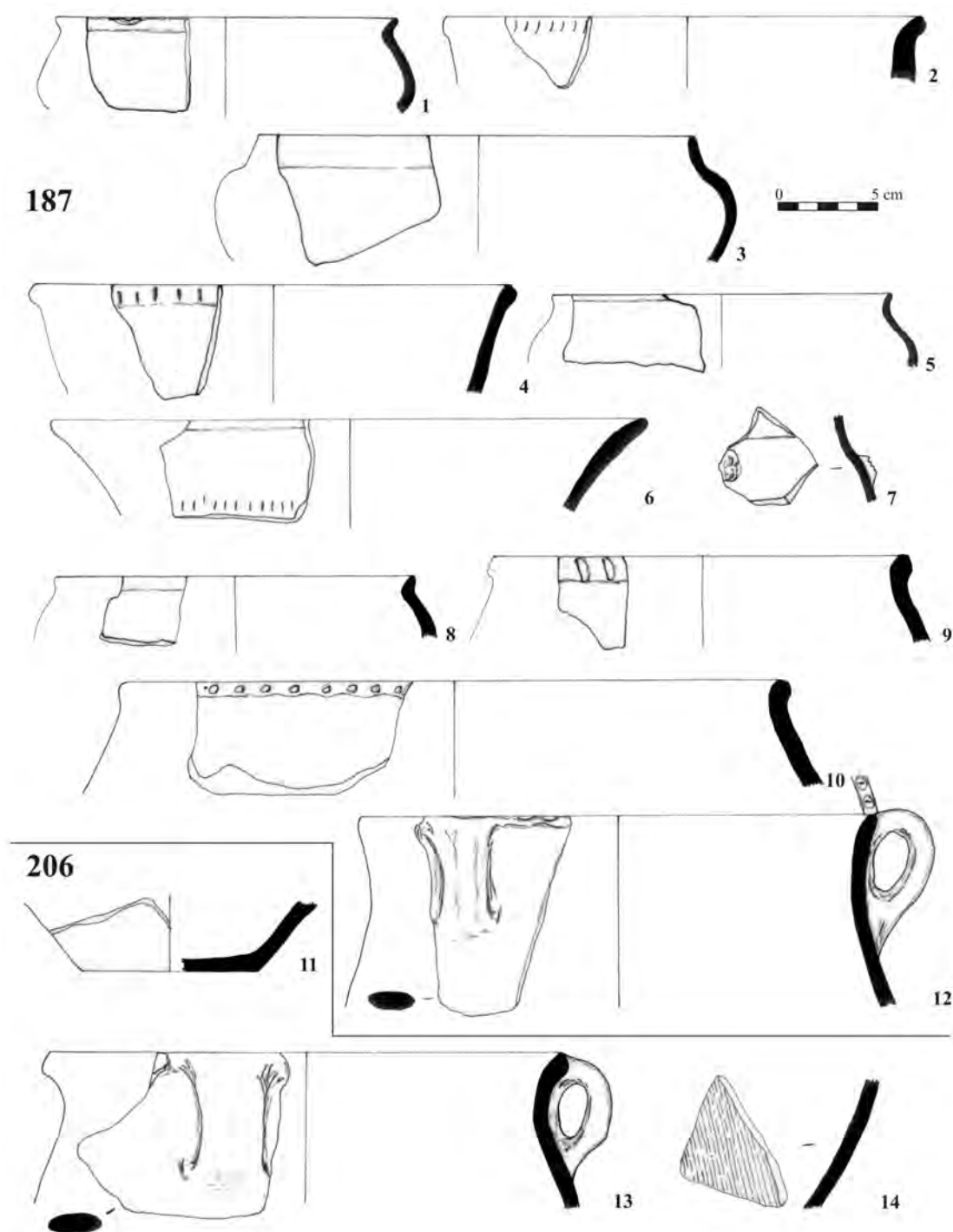


Fig. 27. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–10, 12: Feature 187; 11, 13–14: Feature 206

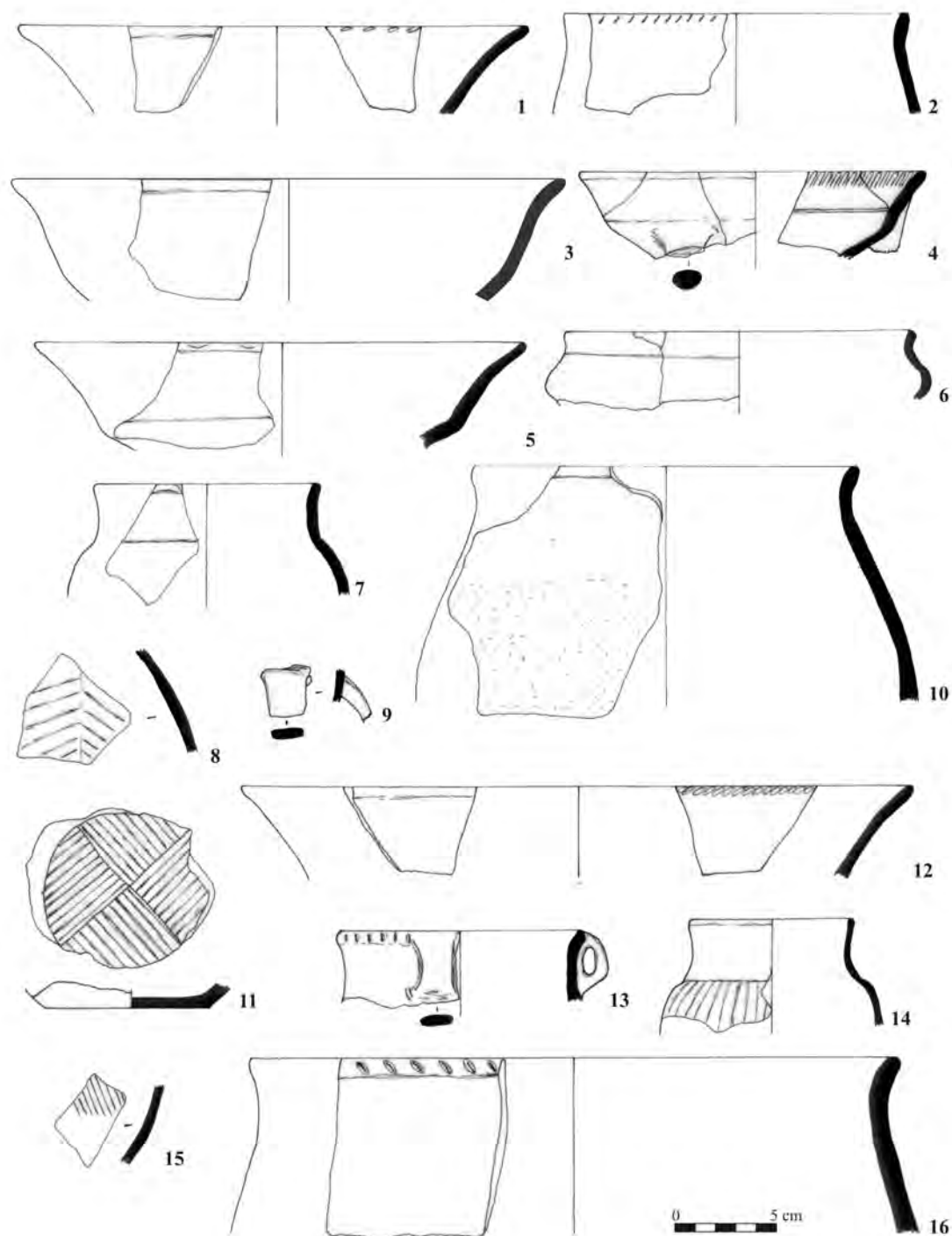


Fig. 28. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–16: Feature 206

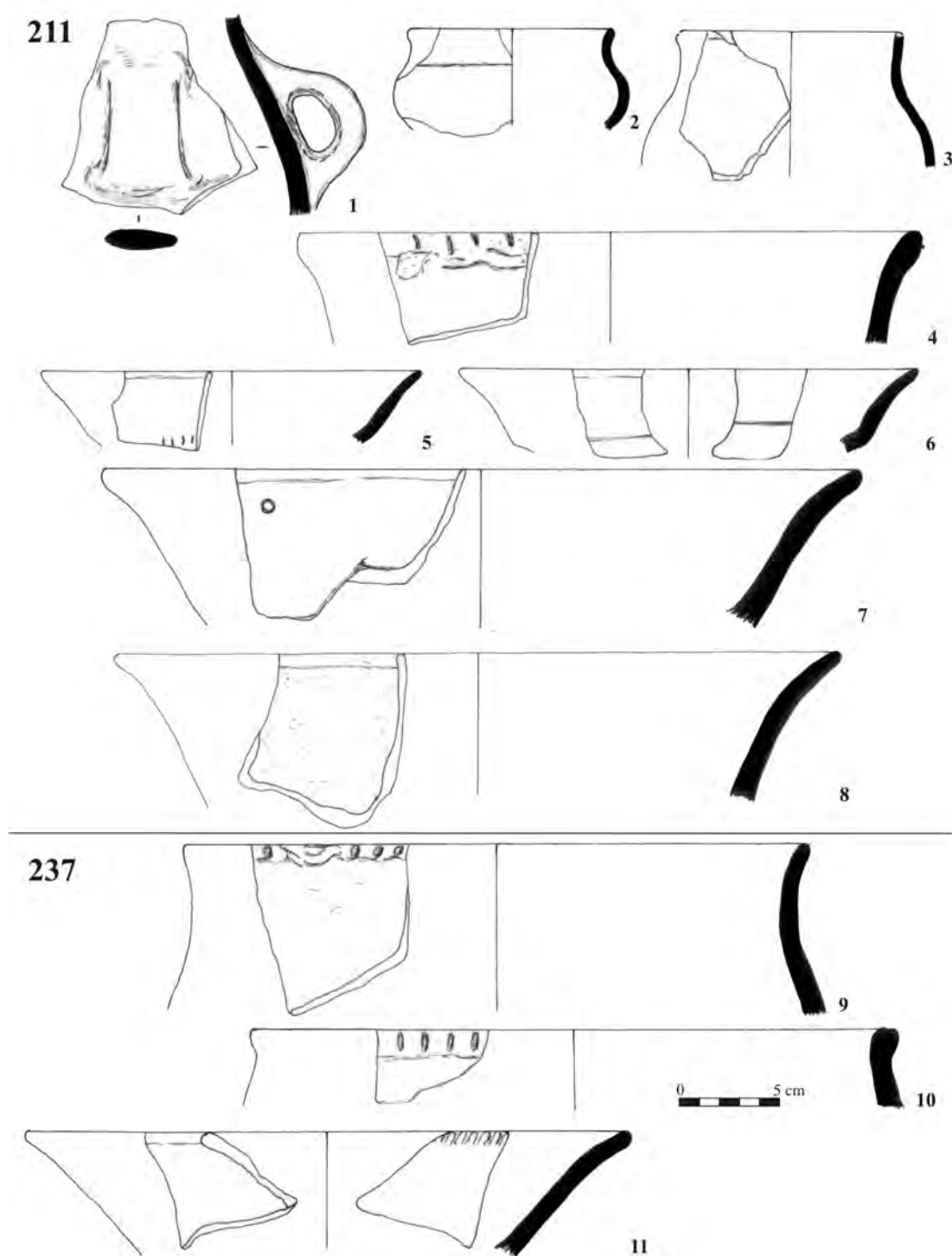


Fig. 29. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–8: Feature 211; 9–11: Feature 237

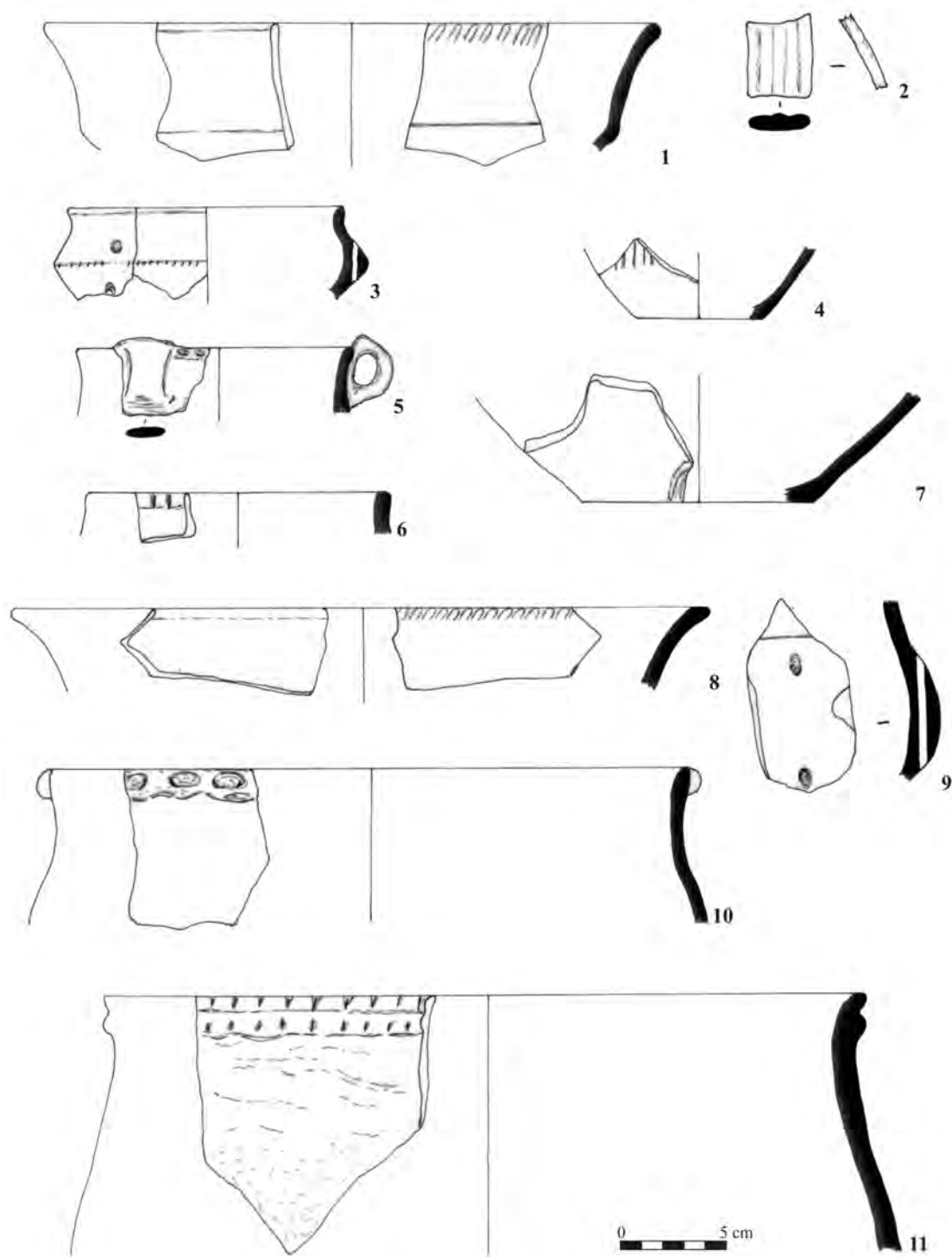


Fig. 30. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–11: Feature 228

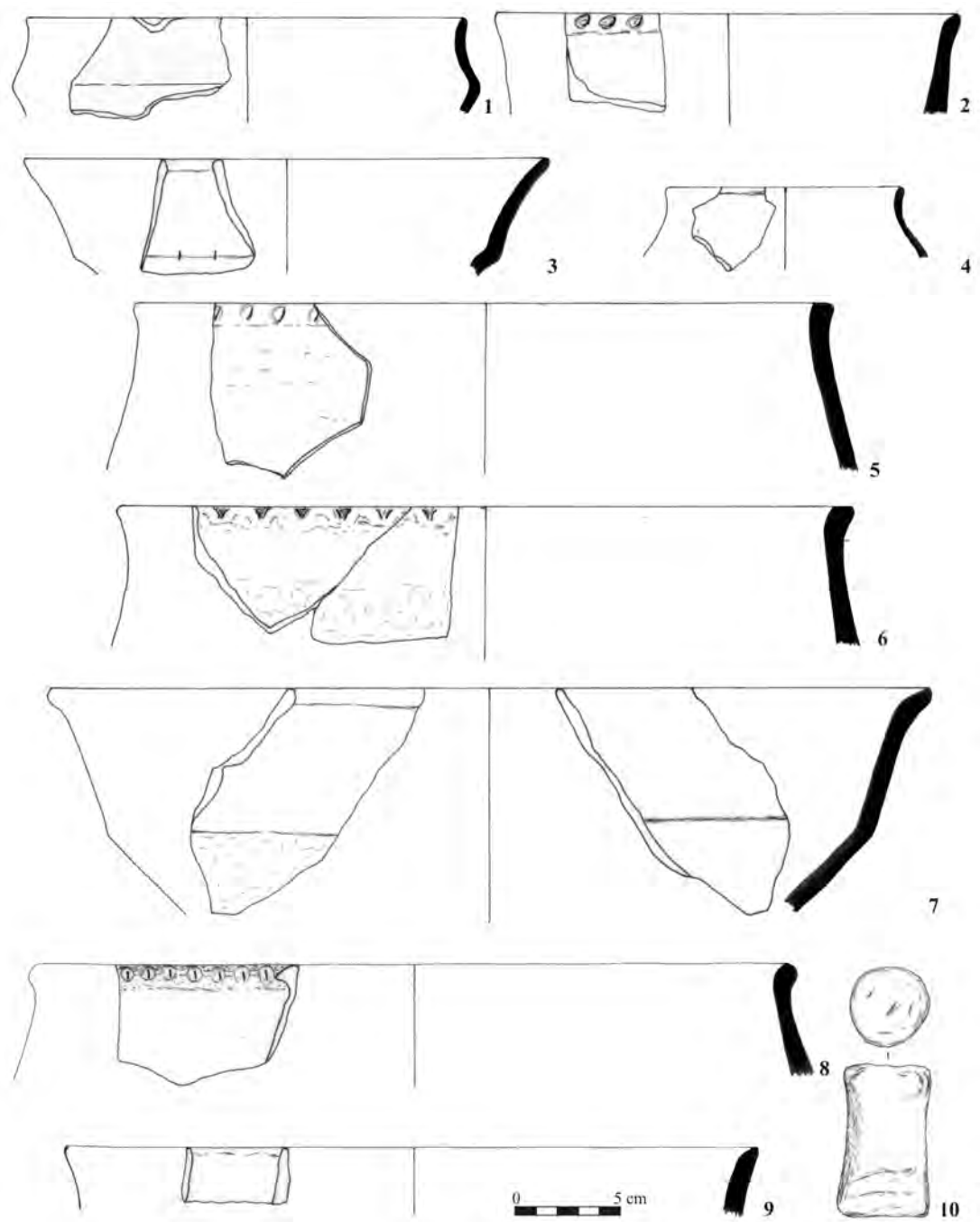


Fig. 31. Nagyút-Göböljárás II. 1–10: Feature 230

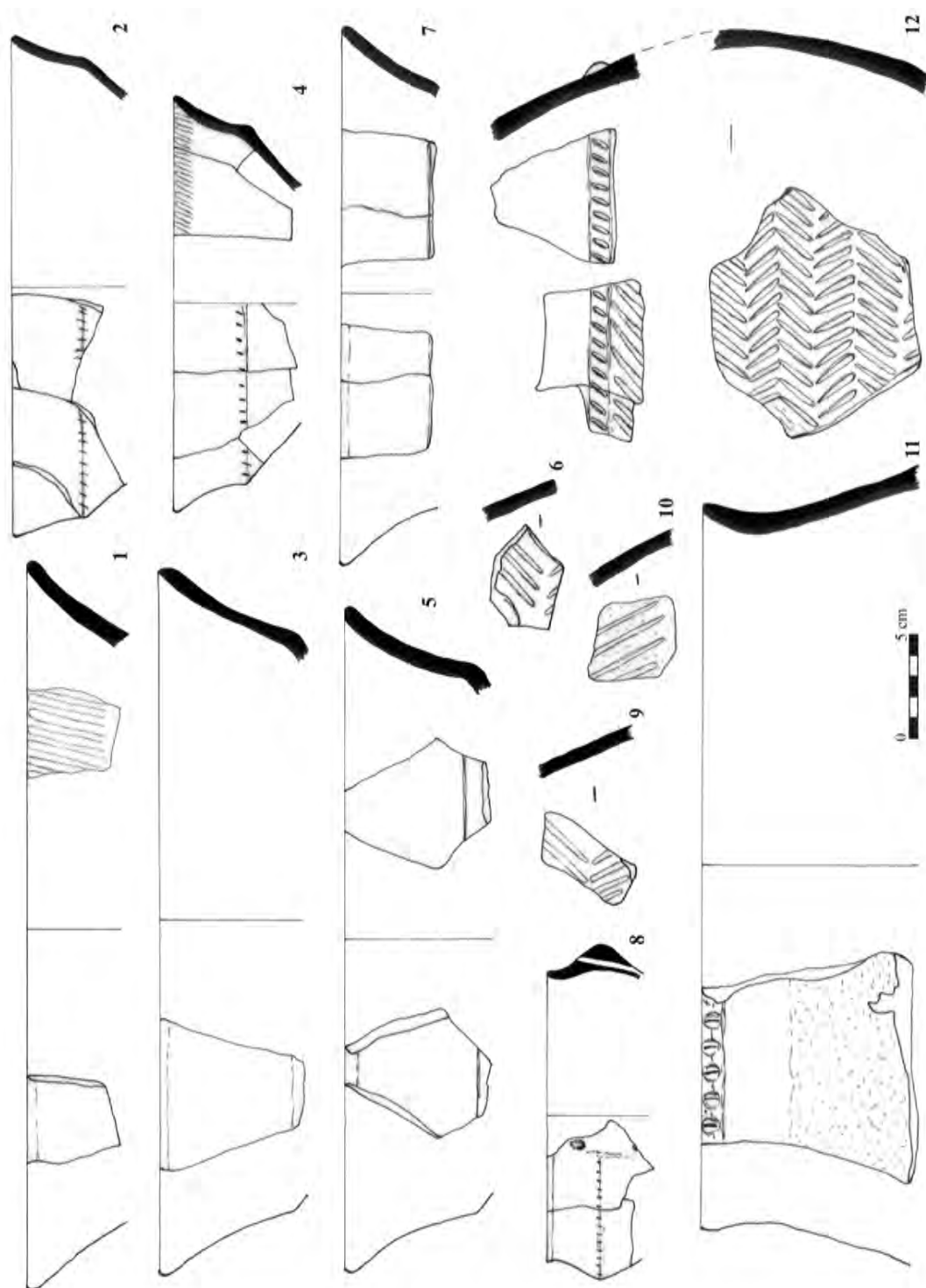


Fig. 32. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–12: Features 230–231

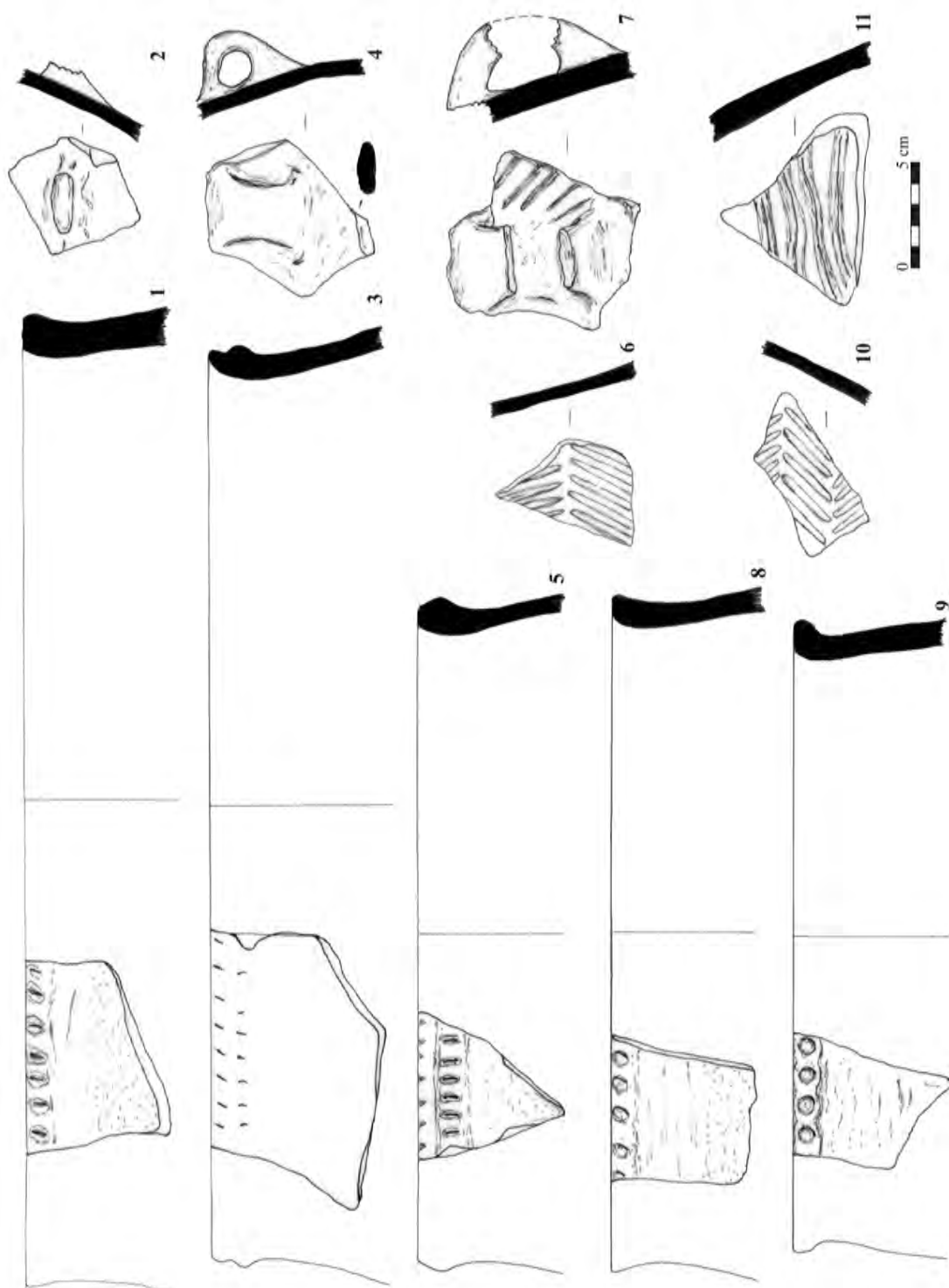
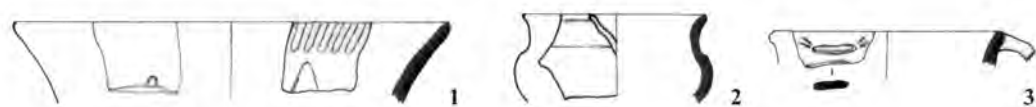
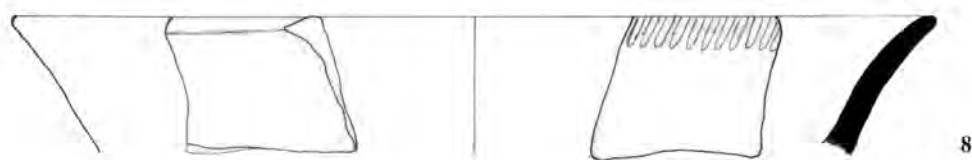
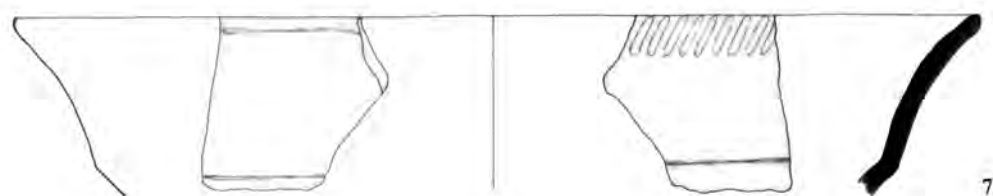


Fig. 33. Nagyt-Göböljárás II. 1–11: Features 230–231

**230-231****233-234**

0 5 cm

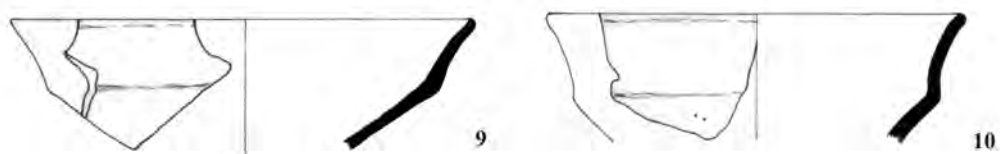


Fig. 34. Nagyút-Göbolyjárás II. 1–8: Features 230–231; 9–10: Features 233–234

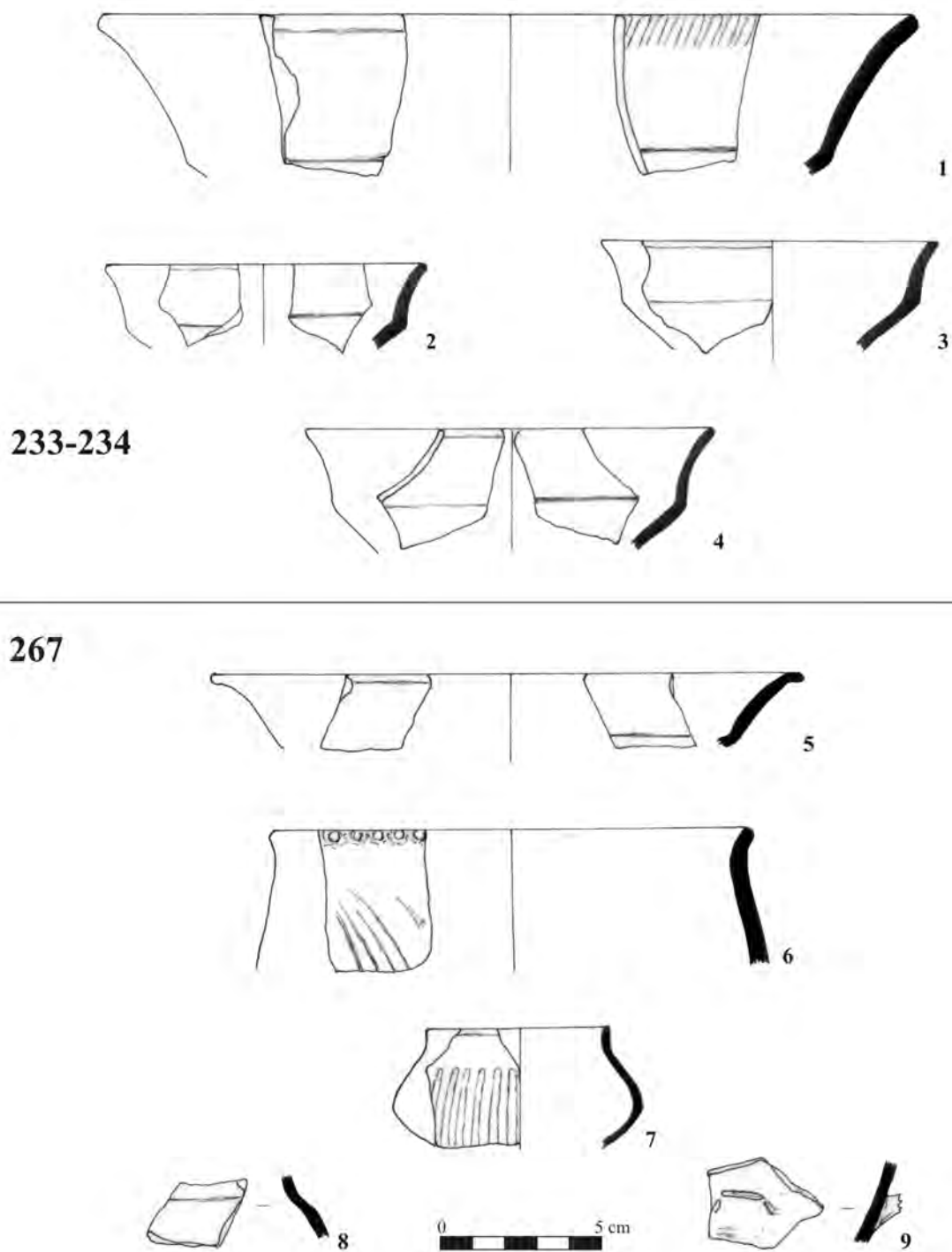


Fig. 35. Nagyt-Göböljárás II. 1–4: Features 233–234; 5–9: Feature 267